RANGERS

NEW YORK

RANGERS

1947-48 SCHEDULE

HOME GAMES SHOWN IN HEAVY TYPE

Thu.	Oct.	16	Canadiens
Sun.	"	19	Boston
Wed.	"	22	Toronto
WED.	"	29	**BOSTON**
SAT.	**NOV.**	1	**DETROIT**
SUN.	"	2	**TORONTO**
Thu.	"	6	Detroit
Sat.	"	8	Toronto
Sun.	"	9	Chicago
WED.	"	12	**BOSTON**
SAT.	"	15	**CHICAGO**
SUN.	"	16	**CANADIENS**
Wed.	"	19	Detroit
Sat.	"	22	Canadiens
Sun.	"	30	Chicago
WED.	**DEC.**	3	**TORONTO**
Sat.	"	6	Boston
SUN.	"	7	**DETROIT**
WED.	"	10	**CANADIENS**
Thu.	"	11	Canadiens
Sat.	"	13	Toronto
SUN.	"	14	**DETROIT**
WED.	"	17	**BOSTON**
SUN.	"	21	**CANADIENS**
Tue.	"	23	Chicago
Thu.	"	25	Detroit
SUN.	"	28	**TORONTO**
WED.	"	31	**BOSTON**
Thu.	Jan.	1	Boston
Sat.	"	3	Toronto
SUN.	**JAN.**	4	**CHICAGO**
Wed.	"	7	Detroit
Sat.	"	10	Canadiens
SUN.	"	11	**CANADIENS**
WED.	"	14	**CHICAGO**
SUN.	"	18	**TORONTO**
WED.	"	21	**DETROIT**
Sun.	"	25	Boston
Wed.	"	28	Chicago
Sat.	"	31	Canadiens
SUN.	**FEB.**	1	**CHICAGO**
Wed.	"	4	Detroit
Sat.	"	7	Toronto
Sun.	"	8	Chicago
Sat.	"	14	Boston
SUN.	"	15	**TORONTO**
WED.	"	18	**DETROIT**
SUN.	"	22	**BOSTON**
WED.	"	25	**CHICAGO**
SUN.	"	29	**CANADIENS**
TUE.	**MAR.**	2	**TORONTO**
Wed.	"	3	Detroit
Sat.	"	6	Toronto
SUN.	"	7	**DETROIT**
Wed.	"	10	Boston
Sat.	"	13	Canadiens
SUN.	"	14	**CANADIENS**
TUE.	"	16	**BOSTON**
Wed.	"	17	Chicago
SUN.	"	21	**CHICAGO**

THE

RANGERS

The Story Inside the Blue Shirt

Edited by

STAN SAPLIN

Published by

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CORP.

New York

1947-48

Foreword

Frank G. Menke

The decision of the New York Rangers to put together a history of its hockey club, to embellish it with details of the careers of the stalwarts of yesterday, and the heroes of today, was both wise and splendid.

The Rangers, during the 20-odd years of their existence in the National Hockey League, by their fine play, their grand sportsmanship, their remarkable exploits on ice, have done much, much, much to advance the interests of the "world's fastest game" in the United States.

The records of the Rangers, as a team, and the records of their many players, who have become immortals on ice, were something that demanded printing, so they would become imperishable, and the decision of the management to entrust the research to Stan Saplin was, indeed, fortunate.

In the particular decade when the Rangers gained a franchise in the National Hockey League, not too much attention was paid to team records, beyond who won the Stanley Cup playoffs. And less attention was paid to what specific records were turned in by different players, when, and under what circumstances.

Since the current era is one where sports devotees demand the ultimate in information, and constantly are seeking to learn who was who, and what was what, and "who dun it," the task of Stan Saplin became of major importance. He had to go back through more than 20 years of newspaper files and through the old dusty pen-and-ink ledgers at N.H.L. headquarters in Montreal which the late Frank Calder, former league president, maintained personally, read the reports of each game in which the Rangers figured and tabulate his outstanding findings.

He had to meet up with countless stars of hockey of yesterday and today, and ask them to search in the storehouse of their memories for the links that were missing in the newspaper files, and which were needed to forge the chain that has made the history of the Rangers an authentic, drama-packed recital.

The infinite patience he devoted to his task, his relentless search for facts and figures not only is a tribute to his industry but shows the wisdom of the Rangers choice of their historian. The book which is the outcome of the vast amount of unceasing research is one rich with statistics, rich with records that otherwise would be found only after long search in musty files; it is a book which every man who has followed the career of the Rangers, of gay adventure and heroic deeds, will enjoy and always will treasure because of its historic value.

Frank G. Menke

Author of *The Encyclopedia of Sports*

Fairfield, Conn.
September 23, 1947.

Contents

	Page
Rangers 1947-48 Schedule	Inside Front Cover
Foreword, by *Frank G. Menke*	2
Unveiling the Past, by *Kerr N. Petrie*	5
Official New York Rangers Directory	9
He Makes Perfection a Habit	11
"Mr. Basketball"	12
Supreme Head of the Royal Family	13
. . . About a Man Named Frank	14
Hockey's Busiest Executive	15
1947-48 Roster	16
1947-48 Reserve Roster	17
1947-48 Thumbnails	18
Hockey's "First" Line, by *Gene Ward*	23
The Ice Game's Greatest Thrill	25
All-Time Won-and-Lost Record	27
All-Time Record Against Each Opponent	28
Stanley Cup Record	29
Rangers' Team and Player Records	30
Bill Cook Is High Goal Man	34
Boucher Far Ahead on Assists	34
Seibert and Heller Top Defensemen	35
Boucher Paces Blue Shirts on Points	36
Johnson, The Ranger Villain	37
Individual Scoring Statistics	38
Ranger Scoring Leaders	45
Ranger "Firsts"	47
Goaltender Statistics	48
West Side Association Trophy	50
Patrick Students Become Teachers	50
Who's Who of the Rangers	51
Story of the First Ranger Game	Inside Back Cover

Cover design by Bud Freeman

The editor is grateful to those who rendered assistance without which this book would not have been possible . . . To Ken McKenzie, National Hockey League publicity director, and Will Cote of the N.H.L. office for their prompt replies to endless queries . . . To the staff of the Newspaper Division of the New York Public Library for great patience and aid in research . . . To Frank G. Menke for his kind observations . . . to Kerr Petrie and Gene Ward for their fine contributions . . . To Ted Carroll and Bud Freeman for their art work . . . to Hy Peskin for his photographic help . . . To the countless others in the United States and Canada who supplied data essential to the completion of the records.

GENERAL JOHN REED KILPATRICK

President

Madison Square Garden

Unveiling The Past

By KERR N. PETRIE

New York Herald Tribune

Tearing the veil from the past is not always a matter of pride and satisfaction to the historian. Having been honored (strictly on seniority we presume) with an invitation to write an introduction to the record of the New York Rangers Hockey Club, we find that the editor not only has done a beautiful job but has gone about his work so thoroughly as to drag forth a few dead cats and lay them on the doorstep. Not even those who filled the pews when Ching Johnson of the original Rangers, assembled to give Madison Square Garden a team of its own, was laying opponents in the aisles will remember some of the incidents so starkly set forth.

Kerr N. Petrie

Who, for instance, would ever guess that it was Frank Boucher, now the Rangers manager and coach, that drew the first five-minute major penalty of the club—and for fighting, if you please? Where? When? Why, the very first night the Rangers stepped on the ice. Against the Montreal Maroons. Opening game. At Madison Square Garden. November 16, 1926. Ordinary record books show that Boucher won the Lady Byng Trophy seven times, so often in a row the National Hockey League presented it to him and bought another one. But Boucher had come straight to the Rangers, or practically so, from the North West Mounted Police and hadn't forgotten the old slogan of the Mounties.

Boucher soon had buried that introductory under the facade of a monument built of sportsmanship and Lady Byng trophies. "Always the perfect gentleman," they said of him, "and one of the smartest players to zip a puck into an enemy cage." Boucher had seventeen minutes in penalties that year. Nor was he completely housebroken in the next. But gradually Frank saw that in his right wing, Bill Cook, he had one who was always ready and willing to take care of all physical reasoning for the line which also included brother Bun Cook.

Not many will remember the composition of that great team that started off for the Rangers and soon had records and traditions dangling like the tail of a kite to their red, white and blue jerseys as they soared to breathtaking and unanticipated heights.

"Get us into third position and we'll be satisfied," Lester Patrick was told as he trotted out this newly formed squad, collected in great part by Connie Smythe, who had been superseded by Patrick as coach before the Rangers ever got going. Patrick and his Rangers handed the Madison Square Garden directorate a surprise by winwing their division of the National Hockey League, the "American" division, their 56 points for 44 games leading Boston by 11 and Chicago, Pittsburgh and Detroit trailing on behind.

Ottawa and Canadiens of the five "Canadian group" teams alone were in front of the Rangers on points. Montreal, Toronto and the New York Americans completed the division, the latter having come in to the expanded N.H.L. one year before the Rangers. So, at the first crack out of the box, the Rangers were in the playoffs. Boston knocked the Rangers out in the second game of their series after a 0-0 tie.

The Rangers were off. Yet everything was so new not everybody realized how good they were or how there would go ringing down the ages the names of these fellows who were building so skillfully and solidly a club that would be the pride of future generations of New York hockey lovers and opening a new and colorful vista in the New York sporting scene. When the following season those New York Rangers landed slap into the Stanley Cup finals they had Madison Square Garden, its president, directorate, officials and functionaries tearing their hair and literally seeing elephants. Apparently the Rangers had been wanted to fill in a lot of dark nights with a type of entertainment new and exciting. The Stanley Cup! That was for those classy Canadian teams—naturally.

Long ere this the pattern passing of the Cooks and Boucher, the checking of Ching Johnson and Taffy Abel, the heady work of reserves like Murray (Iron Man) Murdoch, who played 500 games for the Rangers without a break, Paul Thompson and Billy Boyd were the talk of the circuit. Those old Rangers had something else—pro savvy. They got nothing extra for winning their division that first year of 1926-27. It was the playoffs that paid the extra dividends. The Rangers finished four points behind Boston in the division race, then in the first round of the playoffs knocked off Pittsburgh.

One can imagine what was happening in the inner sanctum at Madison Square Garden about the time the Rangers were preparing to depart for Boston after tying the Bruins, 1-1. In these preliminaries they played on a basis of total goals over two games.

Imagine rooting against your own team. If these Madison Square Garden board members didn't they weren't human. The Garden had been rented to the circus and the elephants and the acrobats were coming in practically the next day. If the Rangers beat Boston! Perish the thought! The Bruins in Boston would see to that, rest assured.

But if Madison Square Garden didn't know those Rangers, neither did the Bruins. The Rangers sank them, 4 to 1, beating down both the Bruins and their followers who blasted the Rangers with garbage and occasionally a bottle and leaned over the balcony in the old Boston Arena and bounced stale rolls off the dome of Cooper Smeaton, the referee.

A little cut up but feeling no worse than a Kilkenny cat with a frayed ear, the Rangers received the congratulations of their employers (done up in asbestos) and were informed that what they had done for themselves was to reach a Stanley Cup final every game of which must needs be played on the rink of their opponents. Their opponents were the tough Montreal Maroons who had eliminated the Canadiens and Ottawa Senators.

That was the now historic series in which Lorne Chabot, the goaltender, being injured, Lester Patrick finished out the game. The Rangers won that game and, with a substitute goalie furnished by the N.H.L., went on to take the cup. Those were the days of tight hockey. In the five games neither team ever scored more than two goals.

A high official of Madison Square Garden landed in time for the finish.

"How's the circus making out?" he was asked.

"To blazes with the circus," he answered, then threw a party such as hockey to that time had never seen.

A day or two later New Yorkers were astounded to see an early morning parade heading for City Hall, the brass band from Madison Square Garden filling several of the leading automobiles and doing its best to heed the instructions: "Blow like Hades!"

That great old original Rangers team certainly brought big time hockey to New York with a bang. The late Mayor Jimmy Walker received the team, but long before

Rangers score! That's Lynn Patrick, both feet off the ice, who has just whipped puck into net.

that historic meeting Ching Johnson's patience had worn thin. Waking from a doze in a soft leather chair Ching yawned, arose, and said briefly: "To heck with this. I'm going home to catch some sleep."

Those "originals" certainly handed down a great tradition. When the chips were down they were terrific, yet they knew how to conserve energy. Once they outsmarted themselves. That was in the season of 1935-36 when they got too many ties and were shut out of the playoffs for the first time, although their total of 50 points equaled that of Boston and Chicago.

With the Cooks, Boucher, Murdoch and Johnson surviving from the original Rangers and the club buttressed by players like Cecil Dillon, Babe Siebert, Butch Keeling, Earl Seibert, Ott Heller and others, the Rangers won their second world championship in 1932-33.

By the season of 1936-37, a new Rangers team was rising from the ashes of the old. Even Howie Morenz had played with the 1935-36 team. Lynn Patrick had been brought in in 1934-35. There followed Babe Pratt, Phil Watson, Alex Shibicky and Mac Colville. The latter pair had started with the New York Rovers, or the Crescents, as the club then was known. Also included in this group was Neil Colville, but Neil was unable to join his brother Mac and Shibicky in 1935-36, having suffered an injury while playing with the Rangers farm team in Philadelphia. By 1936-37 another great Rangers team had been created. That team reached full bloom in 1939-40 when it captured the Stanley Cup as Bryan Hextall scored the winning goal on Phil Watson's pass. Two years later it led the N.H.L.

World War II saw this team fade as the "originals" finally had faded. The best of its players were in service and no worthwhile substitutes were to be had. Frank Boucher, the only remaining member of the old Rangers, is working on that problem and has instituted a chain system of feeder clubs that promises soon to pull the Rangers out of its late difficulties and push them up to the old standard. Boucher, too, has launched a fall training camp at Lake Placid as well as a spring camp at Winnipeg where formerly the Rangers held their pre-season activities. Under Boucher another great Rangers team will rise.

The Rangers of 1927-28: World Champions

Winners of the Stanley Cup by virtue of victory over Montreal Maroons in playoff finals. From left to right, back row, Ching Johnson, Billy Boyd, Paul Thompson, Lorne Chabot, Lester Patrick, manager and coach; Bill Cook, Taffy Abel, Sparky Vail, Bun Cook. Front row, Harry Westerby, trainer; Murray Murdoch, Art Chapman, Leo Bourgault, Laurie Scott, Reg Mackey, Frank Boucher, Alex Gray.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY
NEW YORK RANGERS HOCKEY CLUB

Owned by Madison Square Garden Corporation

President ..... General John Reed Kilpatrick
Executive Vice President ..... Ned Irish
Vice President ..... Lester Patrick

Manager and Coach ..... Frank Boucher
Business Manager ..... Thomas F. Lockhart
Publicist ..... Stan Saplin
Physician ..... Vincent A. Nardiello, M.D.
Trainer ..... Tom McKenna

Home rink ..... Madison Square Garden
Dimensions of rink ..... 86 feet by 186 feet
Team colors ..... Blue, red and white

FARM CLUBS

New Haven Ramblers ..... Arena, New Haven, Conn.
Member of the American Hockey League
Manager and Coach ..... Lynn Patrick
Business Manager ..... Thomas F. Lockhart

St. Paul Saints ..... Municipal Auditorium, St. Paul, Minn.
Member of the United States Hockey League
Manager ..... Herman Peterson
Coach ..... Murray Patrick

New York Rovers ..... Madison Square Garden, New York City
Member of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League and the Quebec Senior Hockey League
Manager ..... Thomas F. Lockhart
Coach ..... Fred Metcalfe

Verdun Cyclones ..... Verdun, Que.
Member of the Quebec Junior "A" Hockey Assn.
Manager and Coach ..... Alcide Hebert

Guelph Biltmores ..... Guelph, Ont.
Member of the Ontario Junior "A" Hockey Assn.
Manager ..... Roy Mason

SCOUTS

Chief Eastern Scout ..... Kilby Macdonald
Chief Western Scout ..... Bill Kochen
Nova Scotia ..... Murray McLeod, Halifax
Quebec ..... Alcide Hebert, Verdun
Ontario ..... Tracy Shaw, Toronto
Carroll Robinson, Port Arthur
Kilby Macdonald, Ottawa
Manitoba ..... Bill Kochen, Winnipeg
Saskatchewan ..... Al Ritchie, Regina
Johnny Walker, Saskatoon
Alberta ..... Henry Viney, Calgary

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
League Headquarters
603 Sun Life Bldg., Montreal, Que., Canada
Clarence S. Campbell, *President*

Chairmen of the Garden Corporation—Past and Present

When Stanton Griffis was appointed United States Ambassador to Poland last spring, he ended a ten-year tenure as chairman of the board of directors of Madison Square Garden Corporation. Bernard F. Gimbel, left, widely known sportsman and member of the Garden's executive committee for 16 years, was elected to succeed Mr. Griffis, with whom he is seen in photo.

He Makes Perfection a Habit

General Kilpatrick often attends Ranger practice sessions. Here he's seen with two great Blue Shirt veterans, Neil Colville, left, and Bryan Hextall.

Few of us, in the course of a lifetime, ever achieve perfection in any one field of endeavor. Yet John Reed Kilpatrick, boss of the Rangers, has made it a habit.

At Yale in 1909 and 1910, he was chosen All-American end in football. There's only one step closer to perfection on the gridiron —and he achieved it. Just a few seasons ago, in a nation-wide poll of sports editors, he was voted All-Time All-American end.

Also at Yale, John Reed Kilpatrick—who found time to captain the track team as well as engage in football—gained membership in Phi Beta Kappa. That's perfection in scholastic effort.

After college and military service in World War I, he embarked upon a business career. By 1933, he had become president of Madison Square Garden. And you cannot, it would seem, climb higher in the field of sports promotion than to the top post of the greatest arena in the world. Yet the present Madison Square Garden will soon lose its exalted position if John Reed Kilpatrick has his way, for he plans to erect a new Garden in New York which will surpass by far the expectations of the keenest sports fan.

The Garden president served in the recent war, as well as the first. He was Commanding General of the United States Army's Port of Embarkation at Hampton Roads, Va. And one cannot go much higher in military service than to achieve the rank of general.

Virtually alone when he activated the port in May 1942, General Kilpatrick had 1,700 officers and approximately 26,000 enlisted men and civilians under his command when he was ready to return to civilian life in October of 1945.

Prior to World War I, General Kilpatrick was a sergeant in the National Guard. He was commissioned when war broke out and served overseas. He returned with the rank of colonel, was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and with the French Croix de Guerre.

Though perfection can be recorded in the endeavors already mentioned, it is difficult to measure enthusiasm. Yet it is unlikely that the Rangers have a greater fan than General Kilpatrick. It is the rare game that he misses. It is the rare occasion that he does not visit the Blue Shirts in their dressing room to offer congratulations on a winning performance or an encouraging word when things are not going too well.

The Rangers are "his" team and he's proud of them. The Blue Shirts, incidentally, are proud he's their boss.

"Mr. Basketball"

Rinksiders often refer to Madison Square Garden's Lester Patrick as "Mr. Hockey." It is equally appropriate to term the Garden's Ned Irish "Mr. Basketball."

The coast-to-coast prominence of basketball on the winter sports scene is due entirely to the individual efforts of the quiet executive vice president of the Garden who catapulted the sport into a position of major importance on the indoor circuit, alongside of hockey.

Basketball never had ventured outside of armories and college gyms and fieldhouses until 1931 when Ned Irish, then a New York World Telegram sports writer possessed of an intimate knowledge of the game, was a member of the basketball committee functioning in behalf of the New York City Mayor's Committee for Unemployment Relief.

Rather than present a program for this cause in the usual setting, with a limited seating capacity, the 26-year-old scribe helped book a tripleheader involving six local teams into the Garden and staged an evening of competition that met with great favor.

It was then that he decided that the court game had a future that would outmode its confined gym and armory environment.

By 1934-35, Irish had worked out a full college schedule of doubleheaders and presented games as a regular Garden fixture. The total attendance that season was 100,000. By 1945-46, with an expanded program that also included two national post-season tournaments and a series of high school games, basketball attracted more than 600,000 fans to Madison Square Garden. Last year with professional games added, the attendance topped 825,000.

The doubleheader theme quickly spread across the nation and now similar programs are feature attractions in arenas in such cities as Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago and San Francisco.

Ned Irish didn't stop with placing basketball atop the ladder, he also encouraged its "Stanley Cup" —the annual National Invitation Tournament which is held in Madison Square Garden every March.

More recently, he was instrumental in founding the first big league professional basketball loop, the Basketball Association of America, with teams in most cities where big time hockey is played. The New York Knickerbockers represent Madison Square Garden.

"Mr. Basketball" was born in Lake George, N. Y. A career in sports which began as a newspaper correspondent even before his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, led, in less than fifteen years, to the post of director of basketball of Madison Square Garden. He was acting president of the Garden while President Kilpatrick served in World War II and upon the latter's return to office, Irish was named executive vice president.

Supreme Head of the Royal Family

". . . Played major league hockey for 19 consecutive seasons, starting with Brandon in 1903-04 . . . Received $3,000 for a season of 12 games with the Renfrew Millionaires in 1909-10 (an amazing sum in those days) . . . Retired in 1921-22 and then made a comeback in 1925-26 at the age of 42, going into the Stanley Cup finals with the Victoria Cougars . . . Played briefly in one game with the Rangers in 1926-27 and then carved one of sports' truly dramatic moments when he played goal for the Blue Shirts in one game of the 1927-28 playoffs . . . Served for 33 years as manager of major league clubs . . . Participated as player or manager in 15 Stanley Cup series and won the Cup seven times . . . Captained eight major league clubs . . ."

So reads a summary of the career of Lester Patrick, once described by ex-NHL President Red Dutton as the "Supreme Head of the Royal Family of Ice Hockey." But a mere summation fails to do justice to the Blue Shirts' famed Silver Fox. For it is doubtful if any other sport has one figure who has stood out so strongly in its development, reforms, innovations and conduct.

His introduction of the "Patrick Playoffs," employed now to determine possession of the Stanley Cup, spread to baseball where it is identified as the "Shaughnessy Playoffs."

As a defenseman back in his Brandon days, Lester startled the hockey world when one day he crossed center ice, passed to his forward, maneuvered for position, then took a pass back, and whipped a goal into the nets. Previously backliners remained at the back line. Rushing defensemen were unknown.

Use of "shock troops"—the substitution of an entire forward line—instead of replacing individual forwards when they tired, was another Patrick innovation. Playing a left-handed shot at right wing or a right-hander at left wing became an accepted practice after Manager Lester Patrick attempted it.

Lester, with his brother Frank, was responsible for the construction of the first artificial ice rinks in Canada. This occurred in 1911 in a district which never had hockey before. They founded the old Pacific Coast League and Lester remained on the West Coast until 1926 when he joined the Rangers.

Within five years, he had built the Blue Shirts into a position of prominence, had brought the Stanley Cup to New York and had been elevated to vice president of Madison Square Garden.

He is the father of Lynn and Muzz, formerly of Ranger fame, both of whom are following in their father's footsteps. Both are now coaching, Lynn at New Haven and Muzz at St. Paul.

Lester was considered the greatest defenseman of his day and many oldtimers are convinced he was the greatest of all time. Many, too, are convinced he is the all-time "Mr. Hockey."

. . . About a Man Named Frank

Frank Boucher qualifies as a gentleman to whose name you can add innumerable superlatives. One of the best centers of all time—one of the greatest playmakers of all time—most gentlemanly player of all time—most popular hockey personality of all time—member of one of hockey's greatest families—one of the game's most sportsmanlike figures.

Many will contest the description of the Ranger manager as merely *one* of the best centers. These enthusiasts assert that there's never been a greater middle lane operator than this quiet chap who came away from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to a glorious major league hockey career. Boucher, on the other hand, is the first to tell you Howie Morenz never had an equal at the position.

On playmaking, there are supporters for Frank Nighbor—and there are hordes of oldtimers who say that the most clever, deft and alert gent they've ever seen was the fellow who centered hockey's greatest line of Cook, Boucher and Cook.

As for "most gentlemanly," Boucher won the Lady Byng Trophy, awarded by the N.H.L. in recognition of such conduct on ice, so many times they gave it to him and put a new one in competition.

In 27 years on the big time, there's never been a report of anything but praise and admiration for this native of Ottawa. Fans, players, other managers and coaches, and most important, the newspapermen who follow the hockey trail—for they are the first to recognize traits not admirable—have known him as one who is always possessed of a pleasant manner, a kind word and a helpful approach to problems.

George, Billy, Bobby and Frank Boucher—brothers—all played professional hockey. The Patricks are the Royal Family of the game, but their relationship is that of brothers and sons. It's necessary to go back to the Smiths who played for Ottawa before the turn of the century to find a quartet of brothers on the major scene. George still holds an N.H.L. scoring record. Billy was a member of the famed Canadiens line that contained Morenz and Aurel Joliat. Bobby was in the old Pacific Coast League for several campaigns.

W. C. Heinz, ace columnist of the New York Sun, sat alongside Boucher on the Ranger bench late last season and watched the Blue Shirts drop a hard fought game to the Red Wings. It was a defeat that practically settled the bitter fight between those clubs for the fourth and last playoff berth. The Rangers were out. Next day, in his column, Heinz described Boucher's manner and reactions through many trying episodes during that game, and summed up with:

"It is, of course, while he is losing that you get the best line on a right guy."

Hockey's Busiest Executive

When Tom Lockhart took over the role of business manager of the New York Rangers, it was said that he had been promoted. If promotion, however, implies giving up one position to assume another, then another term must be applied. For, in stepping into the new job, Tom simply was taking on additional duties.

When he and Frank Boucher succeeded Lester Patrick in command of the Rangers, it was reported that Tom was the first executive of a National Hockey League team—other than president or vice president—who was born in the United States. Add to this distinction the fact that Thomas F. Lockhart is without any doubt the busiest hockey executive of all time, regardless of place of birth.

At one and the same time, he carries these principal titles and performs active duties in each: (a) business manager of the New York Rangers, (b) business manager of the New Haven Ramblers of the American League, (c) manager of the New York Rovers of the Eastern Amateur League, (d) president of the Eastern Amateur League, and (e) president of the Amateur Hockey Association of the U. S.

Lockhart entered the hockey picture in 1932 when he was called in to reorganize amateur hockey in Madison Square Garden. In the fifteen years that have passed, he has become the key man in organized amateur hockey in the United States, responsible for more boys in the States taking up the game than anyone else.

Born and bred in New York—across town from the present Garden—Tom never played hockey, although he gained fame as a track man and a bike rider. When his competitive days were at an end, he stepped into the administrative end of athletics, as a member of the managing board of the Amateur Athletic Union's Metropolitan Association. It was while he was in charge of that organization's amateur boxing that Tom was approached to enter the hockey field.

Tom's efforts to interest United States-born boys in the game are not limited to New York. He's worked these last few years on a program that soon will launch a league involving New York, New Haven, Boston and possibly Springfield, Mass., and other cities which will be composed only of U. S. kids under 21.

Tom fosters the Metropolitan Amateur Hockey League in New York which provides opportunity for local youngsters to learn and play the game. And he nurses a secret ambition to turn up some day with a Met Leaguer competent enough to climb hockey's ladder, grade by grade, until he winds up a big leaguer. And when that New York youngster dons a New York Rangers blue shirt and steps on the Garden ice, it's a good bet his "Uncle Tom" will be a happy and proud gentleman.

1947-48 ROSTER

NEW YORK RANGERS HOCKEY CLUB

Player	Pos.	Shoots	Hgt.	Wgt.	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Home
Harry Bell	D	R	5-10	185	Regina, Sask.	Oct. 31, 1925	Regina, Sask.
Scotty Cameron	LW	L	6-1½	165	Prince Albert, Sask.	Nov. 5, 1921	Regina, Sask.
Neil Colville	D	R	5-11	185	Edmonton, Alba.	Jan. 8, 1916	New York City
Frank Eddolls	D	L	5-8	175	Lachine, Que.	July 5, 1921	Montreal, Que.
Duncan Fisher	RW	R	5-7	170	Regina, Sask.	Aug. 30, 1927	Regina, Sask.
Cal Gardner	C	L	6-1	175	Transcona, Man.	Oct. 30, 1924	Transcona, Man.
Bill Giokas	D	L	6-0	190	Regina, Sask.	Dec. 3, 1927	Regina, Sask.
Jim Henry	G	L	5-8	155	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 23, 1920	Calgary, Alba.
Bryan Hextall	RW	L	5-10	180	Grenfell, Sask.	July 31, 1913	Poplar Point, Man.
Bill Juzda	D	R	5-8	190	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 29, 1920	Winnipeg, Man.
Jack Lancien	D	L	5-11	190	Regina, Sask.	June 14, 1923	Swift Current, Sask.
Edgar Laprade	C	R	5-8	160	Mine Center, Ont.	Oct. 10, 1919	Port Arthur, Ont.
Tony Leswick	LW	R	5-6½	160	Humboldt, Sask.	Mar. 17, 1923	New Westminster, B. C.
Bill Moe	D	L	5-10½	175	Danvers, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1916	Mound, Minn.
Buddy O'Connor	C	L	5-7	145	Montreal, Que.	June 21, 1916	Verdun, Que.
Chuck Rayner	G	L	5-11	185	Sutherland, Sask.	Aug. 11, 1920	Sutherland, Sask.
Church Russell	LW	L	5-11	175	Winnipeg, Man.	Mar. 16, 1923	St. James, Man.
Fred Shero	D	L	5-10	175	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 23, 1925	Winnipeg, Man.
Eddie Slowinski	RW	R	6-0	190	Winnipeg, Man.	Nov. 18, 1922	Winnipeg, Man.
Rene Trudell	RW	R	5-9	165	Mariapolis, Man.	Jan. 21, 1919	Transcona, Man.
Grant Warwick	RW	R	5-5½	160	Regina, Sask.	Oct. 11, 1921	Regina, Sask.
Phil Watson	C	R	5-11	175	Montreal, Que.	Oct. 24, 1914	Montreal, Que.

1947-48 RESERVE ROSTER

NEW YORK RANGERS HOCKEY CLUB

Player	Pos.	Shoots	Hgt.	Wgt.	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Home
Hub Anslow	C	L	5-11½	175	Pembroke, Ont.	Mar. 23, 1926	Pembroke, Ont.
Lin Bend	RW	L	5-9½	165	Poplar Point, Man.	Dec. 20, 1922	Poplar Point, Man.
Hal Brown	RW	L	5-10	160	Brandon, Man.	Sept. 14, 1920	Brandon, Man.
Andre Corriveau	C	L	5-8½	155	Grand'Mere, Que.	May 15, 1928	Montreal, Que.
Buck Davies	C	L	5-6	160	Bowmanville, Ont.	Aug. 10, 1922	Oshawa, Ont.
Bob De Courcy	G	L	5-11	165	Toronto, Ont.	June 12, 1927	Toronto, Ont.
Johnnie Denis	RW	R	5-8	170	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 28, 1924	St. Eustache, Que.
Bill Evans	D	L	6-1	190	Garnant, South Wales	Apr. 21, 1928	Wayne, Alba.
Jack Gordon	C	R	5-7	170	Winnipeg, Man.	Mar. 3, 1928	Winnipeg, Man.
Steve Hrymnak	D	L	5-10	175	Port Arthur, Ont.	Mar. 3, 1926	Port Arthur, Ont.
Bing Juckes	LW	L	5-8	160	Hamiota, Man.	June 14, 1926	Brandon, Man.
Ed Kullman	RW	R	5-7	170	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 12, 1923	Winnipeg, Man.
Jean Lamirande	D	R	5-8	160	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	Aug. 21, 1923	Lake St. John, Que.
Norman Larson	RW	R	5-11	175	Moose Jaw, Sask.	Oct. 13, 1920	Port Arthur, Ont.
Mickey Mackintosh	LW	L	5-11	170	Selkirk, Man.	June 10, 1927	Winnipeg, Man.
Norman McLean	D	R	5-11	190	Winnipeg, Man.	June 12, 1926	Winnipeg, Man.
Mel Read	C	L	5-5½	165	Montreal, Que.	Apr. 10, 1922	Montreal, Que.
George Robinson	LW	L	6-0	180	Winnipeg, Man.	July 11, 1926	Winnipeg, Man.
Alex Sandalack	D	L	5-11	180	Regina, Sask.	Oct. 21, 1921	Regina, Sask.
Allan Staley	C	R	6-½	175	Regina, Sask.	Sept. 21, 1928	Regina, Sask.
Doug Stevenson	G	L	5-9	160	Regina, Sask.	Apr. 6, 1924	Edmonton, Alba.
Weston Trainor	RW	R	5-8½	175	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Sept. 11, 1922	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Bill Watson	C	L	5-7½	155	Ottawa, Ont.	Jan. 4, 1928	Ottawa, Ont.
Chick Webster	C	L	5-10½	165	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 3, 1921	Toronto, Ont.
Sherman White	LW	L	5-10	160	Amherst, N. S.	May 12, 1923	Amherst, N. S.

1947-48 THUMBNAILS

Harry Bell

Harry (Huddy) Bell is a true product of the Ranger organization. After several campaigns with the Rovers, he moved on to the Ramblers in the middle of last year's campaign and gained recognition as the most promising rookie defenseman in the AHL. As a defense mate of Ott Heller at New Haven, he learned much from that veteran. Made his NHL debut when he played the last game of the 1946-47 season with the Rangers and earned an assist.

Neil Colville

Angus (Scotty) Cameron, long-legged forward, was set to play with the Rangers in 1941-42. An injured back delayed that ambition until 1942-43 when he earned his Blue Shirt and played 35 games. Service in the R.C.A.F. for three years put a temporary halt to his hockey career. He was with the Ramblers last season upon his return to civvies. One of Canada's best amateur golfers, he's in the low 70s on the links.

Neil Colville averaged better than 35 points a season for six years as a member of the Rangers' famed line of Colville, Shibicky and Colville. He entered military service and returned after three years to discover he no longer had the speed to hold his own as a forward. The silver-haired star thereupon switched to defense and was an important cog on the Rangers back line the last two seasons.

Frankie Eddolls

Frankie Eddolls was regarded by Frank Boucher last year as the "best defenseman outside the National Hockey League." The handsome Eddolls, then the property of the Montreal Canadiens, was playing for Buffalo in the AHL. Boucher made several efforts to land Eddolls in a deal, finally succeeded last summer in the trade that sent Hal Laycoe and Joe Bell to Montreal in exchange for Frank and Buddy O'Connor. Boucher regards Eddolls as one of the smartest players in the game. A hustler on the ice.

Duncan Fisher

Duncan Fisher looks like one of "the kids on the block" until he gets into hockey gear and demonstrates the ability that has caused many experts to predict an outstanding future for him in the big league. Only 20 years old, he came to training camp this season direct from junior hockey at home in Regina. A great shot, elusive and possessed of boundless energy. First played hockey at the age of 9.

Cal (Red) Gardner ranked as the third best rookie in the NHL last year, according to the poll of sportswriters for the Calder Memorial Trophy, although he was hampered by a leg injury in mid-season that put him on the sidelines for two weeks and slowed him down for sometime after his return to the ice. Cal accomplished the hat trick in less than six minutes against the Bruins last year.

Bill Giokas, nicknamed "Fooz," is the second player of Greek extraction to appear on the major league hockey scene. Oddly enough, the other was affiliated with the Ranger organization, too. He was Ants Atanas, who operated at right wing for the Blue Shirts in 1944-45. Giokas, big and powerful, is a defenseman. He and Dunc Fisher were teammates on the Regina Pats, a junior club, last season.

Bryan Hextall, 20-goal man for six consecutive seasons, NHL All-Star right wing in 1939-40 and 1941-42, and league scoring champion in 1941-42, returned to the Rangers last season after a serious illness that threatened to put him away for keeps two years ago. He tallied 20 goals again last year for the seventh time, although he was not the old Hextall, by far. Early indications this season are that he has recaptured much of that great "Hex" flash which made him one of the most dangerous men on ice.

Bill Juzda, known affectionately to his teammates as "The Beast," won the NHL stitching championship last season. A rugged defenseman who knows no danger, his various face and head injuries during the campaign required 29 stitches in all. Bill was a Ranger before the war who required almost a year-and-a-half to regain his form after returning.

Jack Lancien had three PT-boats shot from under him while serving with mine detachment crews off the Straits of Dover. With that sort of a warm-up, spilling onrushing forwards is a cinch for this well-built, young defenseman who made his U. S. debut with the Rovers last year. Frank Boucher used Jack on the Rangers in the closing game of the season and confirmed his belief that Jack is a comer.

Edgar Laprade's value to the Rangers was indicated by the team's sudden demise late last season, coincidental with an ankle injury that sidelined this brilliant center. One of the smartest centers in the sport, Edgar is all over the ice when he's in action and probably is the league's top puck-stealer. He won the Calder Memorial Trophy as the NHL's best rookie in 1945-46. Has drawn only nine minutes in penalties in two years, five of these on a major last season when he amazed his mates by clipping a Black Hawk on the chin in a mild brawl.

Tony Leswick, tough, scrappy and quick as lightning on the ice, is looked upon by many experts as the likely NHL All-Star left wing this year. He tallied 41 points last year to top the Rangers in scoring, after hitting for 24 a year earlier when he made his NHL debut. He won several diving and boxing titles at home in Saskatchewan in the late '30s.

Cal Gardner

Bill Giokas

Bryan Hextall

Bill Juzda

Jack Lancien

Edgar Laprade

Tony Leswick

Bill Moe, only United States-born stickhandler on the team, came to the Blue Shirts from Hershey in '44 in a trade that called for the Rangers giving up four players in exchange. Bill grew up and learned his hockey in Minneapolis, where he now runs an ice business in the off-season. After watching Bill spill forwards with his crouching bodychecks, football-minded sportswriters in New York dubbed him the "best blocking back in hockey."

Herb (Buddy) O'Connor, acquired from the Canadiens during the summer in hockey's biggest trade of the year, figured in six of the 13 goals the Flying Frenchmen scored against Toronto in the final Stanley Cup playoffs last season. The Rangers, who lost nine games last year by one-goal margins, would have tied or won at least five of these with O'Connor on the team — adding enough points to make the playoffs easily. One of the smoothest pivot men in the game and a great stickhandler.

Chuck Rayner, goaltender, became Ranger property when the Americans disbanded but did not get into his Blue Shirt until after serving in the war. He was the NHL's shutout king last season with five blankings to his credit, two of these on successive nights against Toronto and Chicago, a rare feat. In addition to the shutouts, Chuck had nine one-goal games. He was considered one of the most valuable men to his team in the league and won the West Side Association Trophy for the second straight year as most valuable Ranger.

Church Russell hit for 20 goals last year in his first full season in the league, a rare stunt by a rookie. He came to the Rangers from the Rovers near the end of the 1945-46 campaign. As a youngster in Canada, he twice played with championship teams whose nicknames were "Rangers" and looks forward to adding a third title as a member of the New York Rangers. A golfer who makes the circuit in the 70s, Church last summer scored a hole-in-one.

Fred Shero, though scholarly looking off the ice, became known as "Ferocious Freddie" in the course of several seasons with the New York Rovers. A fast

Bill Moe

Buddy O'Connor

Chuck Rayner

rushing defenseman with a wicked shot, Freddie has been a high scorer throughout his career. Though he packs 175 pounds on a solid frame, he was considerably lighter before the war. In 1940 he won the Manitoba bantamweight and flyweight boxing titles. In summer he attends the University of Manitoba, where he is working for a B.A. degree.

Eddie Slowinski, big bruising forward, was a teammate of many big leaguers during the war when he played with the Ottawa Commandos, Allan Cup champions, in 1942-43. He reported to Ranger camp a year ago and looked promising enough to make the Blue Shirts from the start. Eddie elected, however, to remain in Canada. He put in a year of bang-up hockey with the Ottawa Senators.

Rene Trudell came to the Rangers with Cal Gardner, Church Russell and Hal Laycoe in February 1946, moving up from the Rovers. A valuable asset on a forward line for his effective backchecking. No weakling offensively, Rene totaled 24 points last season. Hard to hurt, he has never failed to be on tap for action since joining the Rangers.

Grant (Nobby) Warwick, shortest man on the squad, suffered a fractured skull in 1943-44, came back a year later to score at a rate of a point-a-game in 42 contests. As a rookie in 1941-42, Nobby won the Calder Trophy. Slow rounding into shape last year he scored 13 of his 20 goals in the last 20 games.

Phil Watson has an average of 34 points a season over an eleven-year span in the NHL. Colorful and aggressive, Phil is one of two men who have worn No. 7 on the Blue Shirts since the club was organized. The other was Frank Boucher. One of the most emotional players ever to set a skate down on ice, Phil, during his outstanding career, has been the hero of enough hockey legends to fill a book.

Tom McKenna took over the Ranger training chores in 1946-47 when Harry Westerby, the Blue Shirts first and only trainer (for 20 years), retired. Although only 28, Tommy is one of the best in the business. He also handles the Minneapolis baseball team.

Church Russell

Fred Shero

Eddie Slowinski

Rene Trudell

Grant Warwick

Phil Watson

Bill Cook Frank Boucher Bun Cook

Hockey's "First" Line

By GENE WARD
New York Daily News

Baseball had its Tinker-to-Evers-to-Chance, football its Four Horsemen and, in the same breath, you also mention hockey's famed line of flyers, the Cook brothers and Frank Boucher.

Gene Ward

There is one difference, however, in the comparison for where that great Cub infield and the Notre Dame backfield often had its supremacy challenged, no trio ever has come near the Cooks and Boucher in the world's fastest game.

They ruled for a longer span, and all three to this day are potent influences on the sport, Bill as the coach of Minneapolis; Bun in the same capacity at Cleveland; and Frank, of course, as manager of the Rangers.

For ten years these three Merry Andrews sizzled around the rinks of the National League. But one example more than any other, perhaps, points up the potency of these super play-makers and shot-makers.

The incident we cite took place in 1943 when Boucher was coaching the Rangers. With his team knocked to pieces by war recruiting, Frank, 42-years-old and out of competition over six years, skated into the Ranger line-up and scored 14 points in 15 games.

During their terrorizing tour of duty in the NHL, the Cooks and Boucher scored 522 goals and 510 assists for a total of 1032 points exclusive of playoffs. In Cup competition, in which the trio twice sparked the Blue Shirts to the Lord Stanley silverware, their scoring total was 42 goals and 29 assists for 71 points.

And yet, the terrific threesome very nearly wound up on different teams. Their debut year was 1926. The previous season, when the old Western Canada circuit had folded, the Cook brothers of Saskatoon were sold to the Rangers. Boucher, who had been toiling for Vancouver, was picked up by Boston.

When the Ranger squad was assembled for the 1926 campaign, it was discovered that a capable center iceman was needed and the Cooks weighed in with the suggestion that Boucher be obtained. This recommendation cost the Ranger management $15,000 to follow, but it put Boucher between the Cooks and touched off the greatest scoring spree in the history of hockey.

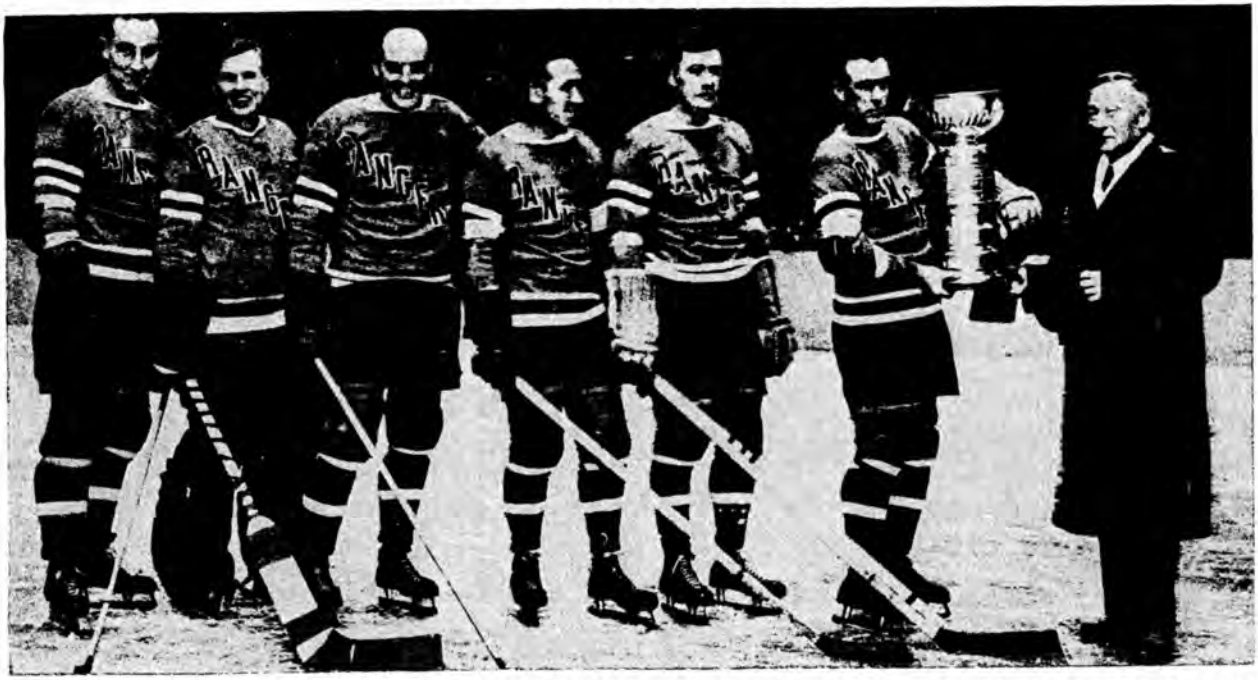
No one member of the trio can be singled out as the key man. Their fame came as a finely meshed, perfectly tuned team, and their goal-getting achievements were made before the era of streamlined, all-out hockey in a day when the rules accented tight play and tougher defensive tactics.

In the very first game played as a unit, they knocked off the Montreal Maroons, holders of the Stanley Cup, by a 1-to-0 count, the goal going in off the stick of Bill Cook on a pass from brother Bun. When that season was over Bill, Frank and Bun had placed first, seventh and eleventh in the individual scoring.

The next year, with Frank, Bun and Bill, third, seventh and tenth, respectively, the bombing Blue Shirts went on to win the Stanley Cup. Their most prolific scoring harvest came in 1929-30 when they totaled 163 points.

The only guy who ever stopped 'em was Father Time, and even this grim gent almost dropped his scythe when Boucher bounced back four years ago.

STANLEY CUP WINNERS IN 1932-33



Some of the stars of the 1932-33 world championship Ranger team, on Garden ice, receive the Stanley Cup from the late Frank Calder, then president of the National Hockey League. Left to right, Earl Seibert, Andy Aitkenhead, Ching Johnson, Bun Cook, Bill Cook and Mr. Calder.

The Ice Game's Greatest Thrill

Every sport has its one standout episode packed with thrills and drama. Hockey's greatest story is wrapped around a member of the New York Rangers.

Nothing in the annals of the great ice game can match for excitement and drama the thrill provided when Lester Patrick, manager and coach of the Rangers, donned goalie gear and took over the Ranger nets in a Stanley Cup game. Well on the way to his 45th birthday, Lester—one of the greatest players in the game's history—had long before retired as an active player, had never before played goal.

In their first year of organization, 1926-27, the Rangers had been eliminated in the first round of the Stanley Cup playoffs. In 1927-28, the Blue Shirts topped the Pittsburgh Pirates in the opening Cup round, went on to trim the Boston Bruins in the semi-final and now were knocking at the championship door.

They opened a best three-out-of-five final series with the Montreal Maroons by absorbing a 2-to-0 defeat. Red Dutton in the second period and Bill Phillips in the third caged the game's only scores.

The second game, on April 7, 1928, with 12,000 or more again looking on in Montreal's Forum, opened at a furious pitch and continued on throughout the first period in that fashion. No scoring resulted, however.

Early in the second period, the Maroons rushed down ice . . . there was a wild scramble at the Ranger nets . . . and, finally, came the referee's whistle. No goal — but Lorne Chabot, crack Blue Shirt goaltender, lay stretched out on the ice, unconscious. He had stopped a sizzling shot off the stick of the great Nels Stewart —with his left eye. Badly bleeding, Chabot was rushed to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The jig seemed up for the New Yorkers. Several goalies from other clubs were in the stands, watching this great series. Lester Patrick requested permission from Eddie Gerard, Maroon manager, to use Alex Connell of the Ottawa Senators. Gerard refused, flatly.

The rejection was a bit-

ter dose for Lester to swallow. His thoughts traveled back to 1922 when he was managing the Vancouver Maroons in a Stanley Cup final against the Toronto St. Pats. With Toronto in a plight similar to that which the Rangers now found themselves—Lester permitted Toronto to use a player from another club at defense. That player was Eddie Gerard.

However, the problem at hand needed immediate attention. With everyone indispensable at his post, it was impossible to shift any member of the Rangers to goal. The dressing room, to which the Rangers had retired during the delay, was quiet. Then several of the players, timidly, suggested that Lester, himself, go into the nets.

Lester stared at them. "I'm too old," replied the Silver Fox, who, even today, appears fit to hold his own in topflight National League competition.

Then, suddenly, he startled the dressing room assemblage with: "I'll do it!" But now, on sober second thought, the players protested. They would not permit it. Their gallant manager, now 44 years old, long out of action, going in at a strange position in so important a struggle, was ridiculous.

They explained he would be tackling an assignment actually dangerous, far beyond any reasonable call of duty or responsibility. Granted that Lester had played a few minutes of a game the season before, but he was not equal to an enormous task such as this.

Over their protests, Lester began putting on the uniform discarded by Chabot. He ordered his charges onto the ice, took a few practice shots sent at him, and settled down to the monumental chore. Oddie Cleghorn, Pittsburgh manager, was pressed into service as temporary Ranger bench manager.

Playing inspired hockey, the Rangers afforded their courageous leader the utmost of protection and kept action near the Ranger goal to a minimum. The second period ran out, at last, without a score.

Thirty seconds into the third, with the crowd now sentimentally behind the visitors from New York, Bill Cook skated in and laced a shot into the cords to send the Rangers out in front, 1 to 0.

Into the final six minutes of the clash, the Blue Shirts clung to their one-goal margin. Then Nels Stewart, the Maroon whose shot felled Chabot, maneuvered his way down ice and rifled the puck by Lester to tie the score.

Regular time ran out and now Patrick faced the necessity of returning to the nets for a sudden death period. One mistake — one lapse—on his part and it would all be over in this extra period. The strain upon Lester was severe.

Yet, with the stout defense operating before him, Lester was able to hold off every Maroon thrust. Then, without warning, Frank Boucher, the Blue Shirts' outstanding center and later Lester's choice as his successor as Ranger coach, needled his way by the Maroon defensemen, drew the Montreal goaltender out of position momentarily and slammed home a shot at 7:05 that spelled victory.

Concerning this moment when the Rangers finally achieved an unbelievable 2-to-1 victory, Joseph C. Nichols, hockey expert of the New York Times, wrote several seasons ago:

"It was then that Patrick felt his years. He could not, even if he wanted to, restrain the tears that came as his jubilant, victorious, young colleagues milled around him and carried him, triumphant, to the dressing room."

The storybook ending to this series was forthcoming in short order. Lester obtained permission to use Joe Miller, a goaltender from the old Canadian American League, in the remaining games. The Rangers lost the next contest, 2 to 0, then won the next two, 1-0 and 2-1, to bring New York its first Stanley Cup.

RANGERS ALL-TIME WON-AND-LOST RECORD

Year	G	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts	Pos. Finished in NHL Race*	NHL Champion*
1926-27	44	25	13	6	95	72	56	First	Rangers
1927-28	44	19	16	9	94	79	47	Second	Boston
1928-29	44	21	13	10	72	65	52	Second	Boston
1929-30	44	17	17	10	136	143	44	Third	Boston
1930-31	44	19	16	9	106	87	47	Third	Boston
1931-32	48	23	17	8	134	112	54	First	Rangers
1932-33	48	23	17	8	135	107	54	Third	Boston
1933-34	48	21	19	8	120	113	50	Third	Detroit
1934-35	48	22	20	6	137	139	50	Third	Boston
1935-36	48	19	17	12	91	96	50	Fourth	Detroit
1936-37	48	19	20	9	117	106	47	Third	Detroit
1937-38	48	27	15	6	149	96	60	Second	Boston
1938-39	48	26	16	6	149	105	58	Second	Boston
1939-40	48	27	11	10	136	77	64	Second	Boston
1940-41	48	21	19	8	143	125	50	Fourth	Boston
1941-42	48	29	17	2	177	143	60	First	Rangers
1942-43	50	11	31	8	161	253	30	Sixth	Detroit
1943-44	50	6	29	5	162	310	17	Sixth	Canadiens
1944-45	50	11	29	10	154	247	32	Sixth	Canadiens
1945-46	50	13	28	9	144	191	35	Sixth	Canadiens
1946-47	60	22	32	6	167	186	50	Fifth	Canadiens
Totals	1008	421	422	165	2779	2852	1007		

* From 1926-27 through 1937-38, listings refer to American Division only.

WON-AND-LOST RECORD: HOME-AND-AWAY

	Home							Road						
Year	G	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts	G	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
1926-27	22	13	5	4	46	31	30	22	12	8	2	49	41	26
1927-28	22	10	8	4	47	36	24	22	9	8	5	47	43	23
1928-29	22	12	6	4	32	21	28	22	9	7	6	40	44	24
1929-30	22	11	5	6	79	54	28	22	6	12	4	57	89	16
1930-31	22	10	9	3	58	43	23	22	9	7	6	48	44	24
1931-32	24	13	7	4	66	54	30	24	10	10	4	68	58	24
1932-33	24	12	7	5	64	55	29	24	11	10	3	71	52	25
1933-34	24	11	7	6	58	47	28	24	10	12	2	62	66	22
1934-35	24	11	8	5	69	64	27	24	11	12	1	68	75	23
1935-36	24	11	6	7	49	42	29	24	8	11	5	42	54	21
1936-37	24	9	7	8	55	46	26	24	10	13	1	62	60	21
1937-38	24	15	5	4	82	50	34	24	12	10	2	67	46	26
1938-39	24	13	8	3	70	48	29	24	13	8	3	79	57	29
1939-40	24	17	4	3	82	33	37	24	10	7	7	54	44	27
1940-41	24	13	7	4	85	60	30	24	8	12	4	58	65	20
1941-42	24	15	8	1	97	72	31	24	14	9	1	80	71	29
1942-43	25	7	13	5	83	112	19	25	4	18	3	78	141	11
1943-44	25	4	17	4	78	135	12	25	2	22	1	84	175	5
1944-45	25	7	11	7	77	101	21	25	4	18	3	77	146	11
1945-46	25	8	12	5	72	85	21	25	5	16	4	72	106	14
1946-47	30	11	14	5	106	100	27	30	11	18	1	61	86	23
Totals	504	233	174	97	1455	1289	563	504	188	248	68	1324	1563	444

ALL-TIME RECORD AGAINST EACH N.H.L. OPPONENT

Opponent	G	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Boston	164	52	86	26	429	534	130
Canadiens	146	51	73	22	403	468	124
Chicago	164	71	65	28	448	438	170
Detroit	164	63	69	32	409	466	158
Toronto	146	53	75	18	420	489	124
Americans	94	57	23	14	295	189	128
Maroons	62	28	21	13	155	150	69
Ottawa	32	17	6	9	96	60	43
Philadelphia	6	6	0	0	27	9	12
Pittsburgh	24	18	3	3	75	40	39
St. Louis	6	5	1	0	22	9	10
Totals	1008	421	422	165	2779	2852	1007

ALL-TIME RECORD AGAINST EACH N.H.L. OPPONENT HOME-AND-AWAY

Home

Opponent	G	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Boston	82	29	34	19	202	220	77
Canadiens	73	30	32	11	225	214	71
Chicago	82	40	26	16	250	204	96
Detroit	82	41	22	19	241	185	101
Toronto	73	29	33	11	211	238	69
Americans	47	26	13	8	140	102	60
Maroons	31	14	10	7	81	75	35
Ottawa	16	7	4	5	41	32	19
Philadelphia	3	3	0	0	15	5	6
Pittsburgh	12	11	0	1	39	11	23
St. Louis	3	3	0	0	10	3	6
Totals	504	233	174	97	1455	1289	563

Road

Opponent	G	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Boston	82	23	52	7	227	314	53
Canadiens	73	21	41	11	178	254	53
Chicago	82	31	39	12	198	234	74
Detroit	82	22	47	13	168	281	57
Toronto	73	24	42	7	209	251	55
Americans	47	31	10	6	155	87	68
Maroons	31	14	11	6	74	75	34
Ottawa	16	10	2	4	55	28	24
Philadelphia	3	3	0	0	12	4	6
Pittsburgh	12	7	3	2	36	29	16
St. Louis	3	2	1	0	12	6	4
Totals	504	188	248	68	1324	1563	444

RANGERS STANLEY CUP RECORD

Year	Opponent	G	W	L	T	GF	GA	Cup Winner
1926-27	Boston	2	0	1	1	1	3	Ottawa
1927-28	Pittsburgh	2	1	1	0	6	4	
	Boston	2	1	0	1	5	2	
	Maroons	5	3	2	0	5	6	Rangers
1928-29	Americans	2	1	0	1	1	0	
	Toronto	2	2	0	0	3	1	
	Boston	2	0	2	0	1	4	Boston
1929-30	Ottawa	2	1	0	1	6	3	
	Canadiens	2	0	2	0	1	4	Canadiens
1930-31	Maroons	2	2	0	0	8	1	
	Chicago	2	0	2	0	0	3	Canadiens
1931-32	Canadiens	4	3	1	0	13	9	
	Toronto	3	0	3	0	10	18	Toronto
1932-33	Canadiens	2	1	0	1	8	5	
	Detroit	2	2	0	0	6	3	
	Toronto	4	3	1	0	12	4	Rangers
1933-34	Maroons	2	0	1	1	1	2	Chicago
1934-35	Canadiens	2	1	0	1	6	5	
	Maroons	2	0	1	1	4	5	Maroons
1935-36								Detroit
1936-37	Toronto	2	2	0	0	5	1	
	Maroons	2	2	0	0	5	0	
	Detroit	5	2	3	0	8	9	Detroit
1937-38	Americans	3	1	2	0	7	8	Chicago
1938-39	Boston	7	3	4	0	12	14	Boston
1939-40	Boston	6	4	2	0	15	9	
	Toronto	6	4	2	0	14	11	Rangers
1940-41	Detroit	3	1	2	0	6	6	Boston
1941-42	Toronto	6	2	4	0	12	13	Toronto
1942-43								Detroit
1943-44								Canadiens
1944-45								Toronto
1945-46								Canadiens
1946-47								Toronto
Totals		86	42	36	8	181	153	

RANGERS ALL-TIME PLAYOFF RECORD AGAINST EACH OPPONENT

Opponent	Games	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Against
Boston	19	8	9	2	34	32
Canadiens	10	5	3	2	28	23
Chicago	2	0	2	0	0	3
Detroit	10	5	5	0	20	18
Toronto	23	13	10	0	56	48
Americans	5	2	2	1	8	8
Maroons	13	7	4	2	23	14
Ottawa	2	1	0	1	6	3
Pittsburgh	2	1	1	0	6	4
Totals	86	42	36	8	181	153

MOST VICTORIES:
29 1941-42 (48-game schedule).
Home: 17, 1939-40 (24 games).
Road: 14, 1941-42 (24 games).
Playoffs: 8, 1939-40 (12 games).

FEWEST VICTORIES:
6 1943-44 (50-game schedule).
Home: 4, 1943-44 (25 games).
Road: 2, 1943-44 (25 games).

FEWEST LOSSES:
11 1939-40 (48-game schedule).
Home: 4, 1939-40 (24 games).
Road: 7, 1928-29 (22 games); 1930-31 (22 games); 1939-40 (24 games).

MOST LOSSES:
39 1943-44 (50-game schedule).
Home: 17, 1943-44 (25 games).
Road: 22, 1943-44 (25 games).

MOST TIES:
12 1935-36 (48-game schedule).
Home: 8, 1936-37 (24 games).
Road: 7, 1939-40 (24 games).
Playoffs: 2, 1934-35 (4 games).

FEWEST TIES:
2 1941-42 (48-game schedule).
Home: 1, 1941-42 (24 games).
Road: 1, 1934-35 (24 games); 1936-37 (24 games); 1941-42 (24 games); 1943-44 (25 games); 1946-47 (30 games).

MOST GOALS:
177 1941-42 (48-game schedule).
Home: 106, 1946-47 (30 games).
Road: 84, 1943-44 (25 games).
Playoffs: 29, 1939-40 (12 games).

FEWEST GOALS:
72 1928-29 (44-game schedule).
Home: 32, 1928-29 (22 games).
Road: 40, 1928-29 (22 games).

MOST ASSISTS:
283 1941-42 (48-game schedule).
Playoffs: 39, 1939-40 (12 games).

FEWEST ASSISTS:
45 1926-27 (44-game schedule).

MOST SCORING POINTS: (Goals and assists)
460 1941-42 (48-game schedule).
Playoffs: 68, 1939-40 (12 games).

FEWEST SCORING POINTS:
140 1926-27 (44-game schedule).

MOST PENALTY MINUTES:
599 1932-33 (48-game schedule).
Playoffs: 152, 1927-28 (9 games).

FEWEST PENALTY MINUTES:

253 1943-44 (50-game schedule).

FEWEST GOALS AGAINST:

65 1928-29 (44-game schedule). John Ross Roach, goaltender.
Home: 22, 1928-29 (22 games). John Ross Roach, goaltender.
Road: 41, 1926-27 (22 games). Hal Winkler, goaltender, allowed 9 goals; Lorne Chabot allowed 32.

MOST GOALS AGAINST:

310 1943-44 (50-game schedule).
Home: 135, 1943-44 (25 games).
Road: 175, 1943-44 (25 games).
Playoffs: 27, 1931-32 (7 games).

MOST GAME POINTS: (2 for victory, 1 for tie):

64 1939-40 (48-game schedule).
Home: 37, 1939-40 (24 games).
Road: 29, 1938-39 (24 games).

FEWEST GAME POINTS:

17 1943-44 (50-game schedule).
Home: 12, 1943-44 (25 games).
Road: 5, 1943-44 (25 games).

MOST SHUTOUTS:

13 1928-29 (44-game schedule). John Ross Roach, goaltender.
Home: 8, 1928-29 (22 games). John Ross Roach, goaltender.
Road: 7, 1926-27 (22 games). Hal Winkler, goaltender, had 1 shutout: Lorne Chabot had 6.
Playoffs: 4, 1936-37 (9 games). Dave Kerr, goaltender.

MOST TIMES SHUT OUT:

10 1928-29 (44-game schedule).
Home: 5, 1930-31 (22 games); 1938-39 (24 games).
Road: 6, 1928-29 (22 games).
Playoffs: 2, 1927-28 (9 games); 1928-29 (6 games); 1930-31 (4 games); 1936-37 (9 games).

LONGEST WINNING STREAK:

10 1939-40. Began December 19 with 5-2 victory over Canadiens. Ended January 14 when defeated by Chicago, 2-1. (Rangers then won next five in row for overall record of 15 victories in 16 games.)

LONGEST NON-LOSING STREAK:

19 1939-40. Won 14 games and tied 5. Began November 23 with 1-1 tie against Canadiens. Ended January 14 when defeated by Chicago, 2-1. (Rangers then won next five in row for overall record of 24 victories or ties in 25 games.)

MOST CONSECUTIVE TIE GAMES:

4 1929-30. Tied by Chicago, 1-1, on February 27; by Toronto, 3-3, on March 1; by Detroit, 2-2, on March 2; by Chicago, 2-2, on March 4. (All overtime games.)

LONGEST LOSING STREAK:

11 1943-44. Began October 30 with 5-2 defeat by Toronto. Ended November 28 with 2-2 tie against Canadiens.

LONGEST NON-WINNING STREAK:

21 1943-44. Lost 17 games and tied 4. Began January 23 with 15-0 defeat by Detroit. Continued to end of season.

MOST CONSECUTIVE SHUTOUTS:

4 1927-28. Defeated Pittsburgh, 3-0, on February 23; defeated Chicago, 1-0, on February 25; tied by Detroit, 0-0 (10 minutes overtime), on February 26; defeated Toronto, 1-0, on February 28.

(Including final 22 minutes and 38 seconds of game preceding above shutout streak, and opening 25 minutes and 4 seconds of game following streak, Rangers were not scored upon for 297 minutes and 42 seconds.)

MOST CONSECUTIVE TIMES SHUTOUT:

4 1927-28. Tied by Ottawa, 0-0 (10 minutes overtime), on February 7; tied by Ottawa, 0-0 (10 minutes overtime), on February 9; defeated by Chicago, 3-0, on February 12; defeated by Boston, 2-0, on February 19.

(Including final 37 minutes and 28 seconds of game preceding above scoreless string, and opening 44 minutes and 14 seconds of game following string, Rangers failed to score for 341 minutes and 42 seconds.)

LONGEST NON-SHUTOUT STREAK:

117 Began November 2, 1940 (opening game of season), with 4-1 victory over Toronto. Ended December 31, 1942, when defeated by Detroit, 2-0.

(Including two playoff games preceding streak, and nine playoff games during streak, Rangers were not shutout in overall total of 128 consecutive games.)

MOST GOALS, ONE GAME:

11 Defeated Americans, 11-5, at Madison Square Garden, March 16, 1939. Defeated Detroit, 11-2, at Madison Square Garden, January 25, 1942.

GREATEST WINNING MARGIN:

9 Defeated Canadiens, 9-0, at Madison Square Garden, March 4, 1942. Defeated Detroit, 11-2, at Madison Square Garden, January 25, 1942. Defeated Chicago, 9-0, at Madison Square Garden, January 5, 1947.

MOST GOALS BY OPPONENT, GREATEST LOSING MARGIN:

15 Defeated by Detroit, 15-0, at Detroit, January 23, 1944.

MOST GOALS, ONE GAME, RANGERS AND OPPONENTS:

19 Defeated by Boston, 10-9, at Boston, March 4, 1944.

HIGHEST TIE SCORE:

Toronto vs. Rangers at Madison Square Garden, 6-6, February 3, 1946.

PLAYER RECORDS

RECORDS FOR ONE SEASON

(Not including playoffs)

MOST GOALS:

33 Bill Cook, 1926-27; Bill Cook, 1931-32.
Playoffs: 8, Cecil Dillon, 1932-33.

MOST ASSISTS:

39 Lynn Patrick, 1942-43.
Playoffs: 7, Neil Colville, 1939-40.

MOST POINTS:

62 Frank Boucher, 1929-30.
Playoffs: 10, Cecil Dillon, 1932-33.

MOST PENALTY MINUTES:

146 Ching Johnson, 1927-28.
Playoffs: 46, Ching Johnson, 1927-28.

MOST GOALS BY DEFENSEMAN:
13 Earl Seibert, 1933-34.
Playoffs: 3, Ott Heller, 1931-32; Ott Heller, 1932-33; Muzz Patrick, 1939-40; Babe Pratt, 1936-37; Babe Pratt, 1939-40.

MOST ASSISTS BY DEFENSEMAN:
27 Ott Heller, 1943-44.
Playoffs: 3, Art Coulter, 1936-37; Ott Heller, 1939-40; Babe Pratt, 1941-42.

MOST POINTS BY DEFENSEMAN:
35 Ott Heller, 1934-44.
Playoffs: 4, Ott Heller, 1931-32; Babe Pratt, 1936-37; Babe Pratt, 1939-40; Babe Pratt, 1941-42.

CAREER RECORDS

(Not including playoffs)

MOST GOALS FOR THE RANGERS:
228 Bill Cook.
Playoffs: 16, Frank Boucher.

MOST ASSISTS FOR THE RANGERS:
261 Frank Boucher.
Playoffs 19, Neil Colville.

MOST POINTS FOR THE RANGERS:
413 Frank Boucher.
Playoffs: 34, Frank Boucher.

MOST PENALTY MINUTES WITH THE RANGERS:
798 Ching Johnson.
Playoffs: 159, Ching Johnson.

MOST CONSECUTIVE GAMES WITH THE RANGERS:
508 Murray Murdoch. Including 55 playoff games, Murdoch participated in 563 consecutive games for the Rangers.

MOST SHUTOUTS BY GOALTENDER WITH THE RANGERS:
40 Dave Kerr.
Playoffs: 7, Dave Kerr.

MOST SEASONS WITH THE RANGERS:
15 Ott Heller.

PARTICIPATED IN MOST PLAYOFFS WITH THE RANGERS:
10 Frank Boucher; Ching Johnson; Murray Murdoch.

MOST SEASONS SCORED 20 OR MORE GOALS FOR THE RANGERS:
7 Bryan Hextall.

MOST SEASONS SCORED 20 OR MORE ASSISTS FOR THE RANGERS:
6 Frank Boucher; Phil Watson.

MOST SEASONS SCORED 30 OR MORE POINTS FOR THE RANGERS:
7 Frank Boucher; Cecil Dillon; Bryan Hextall.

MOST CONSECUTIVE SEASONS SCORED 20 OR MORE GOALS FOR THE RANGERS:
6 Bryan Hextall.

MOST CONSECUTIVE SEASONS SCORED 20 OR MORE ASSISTS FOR THE RANGERS:
6 Frank Boucher; Phil Watson.

MOST CONSECUTIVE SEASONS SCORED 30 OR MORE POINTS FOR THE RANGERS:
7 Cecil Dillon.

Bill Cook Is Rangers' High Goal Man

In the second period of the closing game last season, little Grant (Nobby) Warwick took a pass from Tony Leswick and successfully shot the puck by Emile Francis, Black Hawk goaltender.

It was a big goal for the energetic right wing—for it marked the 100th time he had tallied for the Rangers and made him the tenth Blue Shirt to reach the century mark.

Bill Cook sets a dizzy pace for present and future Rangers to follow in the art of goal scoring. He recorded 228 goals as a Blue Shirt, almost 50 more than his closest pursuer, Bryan Hextall, whose 20 goals last season moved him into second place with 179. Cecil Dillon is third with 160. Warwick, Hextall and Phil Watson were the only members of this blue ribbon group in action last season.

Frank Boucher, with 16, tops all Rangers in goals scored in Stanley Cup playoffs.

Sharpshooters who have scored 100 or more goals for the Rangers in regular season play and the Stanley Cup playoff leaders follow:

Player	*Goals*
Bill Cook	228
Bryan Hextall	179
Cecil Dillon	160
Bun Cook	154
Frank Boucher	152
Lynn Patrick	145
Butch Keeling	136
Alex Shibicky	110
Phil Watson	109
Grant Warwick	100

PLAYOFFS

Player	*Goals*
Frank Boucher	16
Bun Cook	15
Bill Cook	13
Cecil Dillon	13
Alex Shibicky	12

Bill Cook, who tops all New York stickhandlers in lifetime scoring, also dominates the tabulation of most goals scored in one season. His 33 goals, notched in 1926-27 and again in 1931-32, are one better than the total attained by Lynn Patrick in 1941-42. Cecil Dillon's eight goals in the 1932-33 Stanley Cup playoffs represent the most tallied by a Ranger in one year.

The leaders:

Player	*Goals*	*Year*
Bill Cook	33	1926-27
Bill Cook	33	1931-32
Lynn Patrick	32	1941-42
Bill Cook	30	1930-31
Bill Cook	29	1929-30
Bill Cook	28	1932-33
Bryan Hextall	27	1942-43
Tony Leswick	27	1946-47

PLAYOFFS

Player	*Goals*	*Year*
Cecil Dillon	8	1932-33
Frank Boucher	7	1927-28
Bun Cook	6	1931-32
Bryan Hextall	4	1939-40

Boucher Far Ahead on Assists

There's never been any doubt about Frank Boucher's greatness as a playmaker — but if statistical proof is necessary it is more than evident in the assist-making records of the New York Rangers.

The former Royal Canadian mountie who now guides the destinies of the Rangers rang up 261 assists in the course of his playing career with the Blue Shirts, a mark that is unlikely to be surpassed for many years. Of all the other stars who have skated with the Madison Square Garden team, only Phil Watson was able to cross the 200 mark in pursuit of Boucher's record. A new addition last season to the ranks of those who achieved 100 or more assists was Nobby Warwick. In all, 13 former and present Rangers enjoy membership privileges in this honorary organization.

Neil Colville, silver thatched veteran, tops all Rangers in assist-making in the Stanley Cup playoffs. His 19 assists are one more

than the number mustered by Boucher.

Players who have scored 100 or more assists for the Rangers in regular season play and the Stanley Cup playoff leaders follow:

Player	*Assists*
Frank Boucher	261
Phil Watson	218
Lynn Patrick	180
Ott Heller	176
Bryan Hextall	161
Neil Colville	149
Bun Cook	139
Bill Cook	138
Cecil Dillon	121
Clint Smith	115
Murray Murdoch	108
Mac Colville	104
Grant Warwick	104

PLAYOFFS

Player	*Assists*
Neil Colville	19
Frank Boucher	18
Phil Watson	17
Murray Murdoch	12
Alex Shibicky	12

Lynn Patrick established a high mark for assists in one season when he aided in the scoring of 39 goals in 1942-43. A year before, Phil Watson had topped Frank Boucher's previous Ranger high when he was credited with 37 assists. Boucher registered 36 in 1929-30. Neil Colville scored seven assists in the 1939-40 Stanley Cup winning series, a Blue Shirt record.

The seasonal leaders:

Player	*Assists*	*Year*
Lynn Patrick	39	1942-43
Phil Watson	37	1941-42
Frank Boucher	36	1929-30
Bryan Hextall	33	1943-44
Frank Boucher	32	1934-35
Bryan Hextall	32	1941-42
Bryan Hextall	32	1942-43

PLAYOFFS

Player	*Assists*	*Year*
Neil Colville	7	1939-40
Frank Boucher	6	1931-32
Phil Watson	6	1939-40
Alex Shibicky	5	1939-40

Seibert and Heller Top Defensemen

Earl Seibert and Ott Heller share honors for scoring achievement by Ranger defensemen. Seibert's 13 goals in 1933-34 and Heller's 27 assists and 35 points in 1943-44 top all Blue Shirts in those departments.

Closest to Seibert among backliners was Ching Johnson who caged 10 goals in 1927-28. Heller's 27 assists are three more than Babe Pratt gained in 1941-42 and his 35 scoring points top Pratt's 28 of 1941-42.

The leaders:

GOALS

Player	*Goals*	*Years*
Earl Seibert	13	1933-34
Ching Johnson	10	1927-28
Babe Siebert	9	1932-33
Bob Dill	9	1944-45
Taffy Abel	8	1926-27
Ott Heller	8	1943-44

PLAYOFFS

Player	*Goals*	*Years*
Ott Heller	3	1931-32
Ott Heller	3	1932-33
Babe Pratt	3	1936-37
Muzz Patrick	3	1939-40
Babe Pratt	3	1939-40

ASSISTS

Player	*Assists*	*Year*
Ott Heller	27	1943-44
Babe Pratt	24	1941-42
Ott Heller	23	1938-39
Babe Pratt	19	1938-39
Babe Pratt	17	1940-41

PLAYOFFS

Player	*Assists*	*Year*
Art Coulter	3	1936-37
Ott Heller	3	1939-40
Babe Pratt	3	1941-42

POINTS

Player	*Points*	*Year*
Ott Heller	35	1943-44
Babe Pratt	28	1941-42
Earl Seibert	25	1934-35
Earl Seibert	23	1933-34
Ott Heller	23	1938-39
Babe Pratt	21	1938-39

PLAYOFFS

Player	*Points*	*Year*
Ott Heller	4	1931-32
Babe Pratt	4	1936-37
Babe Pratt	4	1939-40
Babe Pratt	4	1941-42

Boucher Paces Blue Shirts on Points

If the New York Rangers' "200 Point Club" were to hold a formal meeting and vote on some matter or other, Frank Boucher undoubtedly would be entitled to two ballots. The current Ranger manager and coach totaled more than twice the required number during his playing career with the Blue Shirts. In the course of eleven full seasons and part-time participation in two others, he chalked up an amazing total of 413 points, on 152 goals and 261 assists.

Bill Cook, Frank's linemate for ten years, totaled 366, while Bryan Hextall had reached 340 when last season closed.

Eleven Rangers in all boast a place in this Blue Shirt honor roll, the most recent arrival being Nobby Warwick, who hit 204 at the end of the 1946-47 campaign.

Boucher tops the Rangers in Stanley Cup point totals, as well as in regular season activity. Participating in ten playoffs, he hit for 34 points. Neil Colville runs second with 25, one point ahead of Bill Cook and Alex Shibicky.

Players who have scored 200 or more points for the Rangers in regular season play, and the Stanley Cup playoff leaders follow:

Player	*Points*
Frank Boucher	413
Bill Cook	366
Bryan Hextall	340
Phil Watson	327
Lynn Patrick	325
Bun Cook	293
Cecil Dillon	281
Neil Colville	244
Ott Heller	231
Grant Warwick	204
Alex Shibicky	201

PLAYOFFS

Player	*Points*
Frank Boucher	34
Neil Colville	25
Bill Cook	24
Alex Shibicky	24
Butch Keeling	22
Cecil Dillon	22
Phil Watson	22

Boucher's staggering total of 62 points compiled during the regular season of 1929-30 still stands as an all-time high for scoring by a member of the Rangers. Lynn Patrick came within one point of this accomplishment in 1942-43 but missed equaling the mark. Cecil Dillon had ten points in the 1932-33 playoffs for a Stanley Cup record for one season by a Ranger.

The leaders:

Player	*Points*	*Year*
Frank Boucher	62	1929-30
Lynn Patrick	61	1942-43
Bill Cook	59	1929-30
Bryan Hextall	59	1942-43
Bryan Hextall	56	1941-42
Lynn Patrick	54	1941-42
Bryan Hextall	54	1943-44
Ab DeMarco	54	1944-45
Phil Watson	52	1941-42

PLAYOFFS

Player	*Points*	*Year*
Cecil Dillon	10	1932-33
Frank Boucher	9	1931-32
Phil Watson	9	1939-40
Neil Colville	9	1939-40
Frank Boucher	8	1927-28
Bun Cook	8	1931-32

Goal by Boucher—Patrick Not Pleased

Lester Patrick for many years gained great pleasure seeing Frank Boucher score goals. But the Silver Fox once ranted and raved after a Boucher goal—and had it disallowed! Neither was a Ranger at the time, however.

It happened back in '23 in the old Pacific Coast Hockey Association. Frank, playing for the Vancouver Maroons, tallied a goal that broke up a tense overtime struggle with the Victoria Cougars, managed by Lester.

Lester would not have it. He maintained that the cage (which was not secured to the ice in those days) had moved and was out of position when Boucher stroked the puck home. It was the first protest in the history of the league and was upheld.

Johnson, The Ranger Villain

When you talk of Ranger "bad men," you start and finish with Ching Johnson.

Ivan the Terrible was whistled off the ice for more penalty minutes than any other Ranger during

a lifetime of regular season activity with the Blue Shirts. His penalty minutes in playoffs with the Rangers total more than the next two men combined.

Ching not only incurred more penalty minutes in one season for the New Yorkers, but he holds second and third places, too, in that category. And, for good measure, he drew more minutes in the coop in one season's Stanley Cup playoff than any other Ranger.

In his regular season career with the Blue Shirts, Johnson went into the box for 798 minutes, exactly 13 hours and 18 minutes. His playoff time spent off the ice was 159 minutes.

Players who have drawn 300 or more minutes in penalty time with the Rangers in regular season play and the Stanley Cup playoff leaders follow:

Player	*Minutes*
Ching Johnson	798
Ott Heller	465
Bun Cook	436
Phil Watson	417
Bill Cook	386
Earl Seibert	338
Art Coulter	332

PLAYOFFS

Player	*Minutes*
Ching Johnson	159
Bill Cook	72
Babe Pratt	70
Ott Heller	61
Art Coulter	50

Johnson's mark for one season is 146 minutes. He is the only Ranger ever to draw more than 100 minutes in one campaign—and he did so three times. His playoff mark for one year is 46 minutes, doled out in 1927-28, the same year he hit the regular season record.

The leaders:

Player	*Minutes*	*Year*
Ching Johnson	146	1927-28
Ching Johnson	127	1932-33
Ching Johnson	106	1931-32
Doug Brennan	94	1932-33
Earl Seibert	92	1932-33
Earl Seibert	88	1931-32
Ching Johnson	86	1933-34
Earl Seibert	86	1934-35
Ching Johnson	82	1929-30

PLAYOFFS

Player	*Minutes*	*Year*
Ching Johnson	46	1927-28
Paul Thompson	30	1927-28
Bill Cook	26	1927-28
Ching Johnson	26	1928-29
Ching Johnson	24	1931-32
Babe Pratt	24	1941-42

INDIVIDUAL SCORING STATISTICS
YEAR-BY-YEAR

1926-27	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Bill Cook	33	4	37	58	1	0	1	10
Frank Boucher	13	15	28	17	0	0	0	4
Bun Cook	14	9	23	42	0	0	0	6
Taffy Abel	8	4	12	78	0	1	1	8
Paul Thompson	7	3	10	12	0	0	0	0
Murray Murdoch	6	4	10	12	0	0	0	0
Stan Brown	6	2	8	14	0	0	0	0
Billy Boyd	4	1	5	40	0	0	0	0
Ching Johnson	3	2	5	66	0	0	0	8
Leo Bourgault*	1	1	2	28	0	0	0	4
Reg Mackey	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Ollie Reinikka	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
Lester Patrick	0	0	0	2	...	...	...	...
Totals	95	45	140	385	1	1	2	40

* Also with Toronto, 1926-27.

1927-28	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Frank Boucher	23	12	35	14	7	1	8	2
Bun Cook	14	14	28	45	2	1	3	8
Bill Cook	18	6	24	42	2	3	5	26
Ching Johnson	10	6	16	146	1	1	2	46
Murray Murdoch	7	3	10	14	2	1	3	12
Paul Thompson	4	4	8	22	0	0	0	30
Alex Gray	7	0	7	30	1	0	1	0
Leo Bourgault	7	0	7	72	0	0	0	10
Billy Boyd	4	0	4	11	0	0	0	4
Laurie Scott	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	0
Taffy Abel	0	1	1	28	1	0	1	14
Patsy Callighen	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
Totals	94	47	141	462	16	7	23	152

1928-29	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Frank Boucher	10	16	28	8	1	0	1	0
Bill Cook	15	8	23	41	0	0	0	6
Bun Cook	13	5	18	70	1	0	1	12
Paul Thompson	10	7	17	38	0	2	2	6
Murray Murdoch	8	6	14	18	0	0	0	2
Butch Keeling	6	3	9	35	3	0	3	2
Leo Bourgault	2	3	5	59	0	0	0	0
Sparky Vail	3	0	3	16	0	0	0	2
Taffy Abel	2	1	3	41	0	0	0	8
Myles Lane	2	0	2	24	0	0	0	0
Russ Oatman*	1	1	2	10	0	0	0	0
Jerry Carson†	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Billy Boyd	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Ching Johnson	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	26
Totals	72	50	122	384	5	2	7	64

* Also with Maroons, 1928-29.
† Also with Canadiens, 1928-29.

1929-30	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Frank Boucher	26	36	62	16	1	1	2	0
Bill Cook	29	30	59	56	0	1	1	11
Bun Cook	24	18	42	55	2	0	2	10
Butch Keeling	19	7	26	34	0	3	3	8
Murray Murdoch	13	13	26	22	3	0	3	6
Paul Thompson	7	12	19	36	0	0	0	2
Leo Bourgault	7	6	13	54	1	1	2	6
Ching Johnson	3	3	6	82	0	0	0	14
Roy Goldsworthy	4	1	5	16	0	0	0	2
Leo Quenneville	0	3	3	10	0	0	0	0
Ralph Taylor*	2	0	2	28	0	0	0	10
Sparky Vail	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Orville Heximer	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Leo Reise	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	16
Bill Regan	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Harry Foster	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Totals	136	131	267	437	7	6	13	77

* Also with Chicago, 1929-30.

1930-31	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Bill Cook	30	12	42	39	3	0	3	4
Frank Boucher	12	27	39	20	0	2	2	0
Bun Cook	18	17	35	72	0	0	0	2
Butch Keeling	13	9	22	35	1	1	2	0
Murray Murdoch	7	7	14	8	0	2	2	0
Paul Thompson	7	7	14	36	3	0	3	2
Joe Jerwa	4	7	11	72	0	0	0	4
Cecil Dillon	7	3	10	8	0	1	1	0
Ching Johnson	2	6	8	77	1	0	1	17
Frank Waite	1	3	4	4	0	0	0	0
Henry Maracle	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	2
Bill Regan	2	1	3	49	0	0	0	2
Eddie Rodden	0	3	3	8	0	0	0	0
Gene Carrigan	2	0	2	13	0	0	0	0
Frank Peters	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	2
Ernie Kenny	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
Sam McAdam	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
Totals	106	105	211	502	8	6	14	35

1931-32	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Bill Cook	33	14	47	33	3	3	6	2
Cecil Dillon	23	15	38	22	2	1	3	4
Frank Boucher	12	23	35	18	3	6	9	0
Bun Cook	14	20	34	43	6	2	8	12
Art Somers	11	15	26	45	0	1	1	0
Murray Murdoch	5	16	21	32	0	2	2	2
Butch Keeling	17	3	20	38	2	1	3	12
Ching Johnson	3	10	13	106	2	0	2	24
Norman Gainor	3	9	12	9	0	0	0	2
Earl Seibert	4	6	10	88	1	2	3	14
Doug Brennan	4	3	7	40	1	0	1	10
Vic Desjardins	3	3	6	16	0	0	0	0
Ott Heller	2	2	4	9	3	1	4	8
Hib Milks	0	4	4	12	0	0	0	0
Totals	134	143	277	511	23	19	42	90

1932-33	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Bill Cook	28	22	50	51	3	2	5	4
Bun Cook	22	15	37	35	2	0	2	4
Frank Boucher	7	28	35	4	2	2	4	6
Cecil Dillon	21	10	31	12	8	2	10	6
Art Somers	7	15	22	28	1	4	5	8
Babe Siebert	9	10	19	38	1	0	1	12
Ching Johnson	8	9	17	127	1	0	1	14
Murray Murdoch	5	11	16	23	3	4	7	2
Ozzie Asmundson	5	10	15	20	0	2	2	4
Butch Keeling	8	6	14	22	0	2	2	8
Ott Heller	5	7	12	31	3	0	3	10
Doug Brennan	5	4	9	94	0	0	0	11
Earl Seibert	2	3	5	92	1	0	1	14
Carl Voss*	2	1	3	4	...	...	...	...
Gordon Pettinger	1	2	3	18	0	0	0	0
Totals	135	153	288	599	25	18	43	103

* Also with Detroit, 1932-33.

1933-34	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Frank Boucher	14	30	44	4	0	0	0	0
Cecil Dillon	13	26	39	10	0	1	1	2
Bun Cook	18	15	33	36	0	0	0	2
Murray Murdoch	17	10	27	29	0	0	0	0
Bill Cook	13	13	26	21	0	0	0	2
Earl Seibert	13	10	23	66	0	0	0	4
Butch Keeling	15	5	20	20	0	0	0	0
Vic Ripley*	5	12	17	10	1	0	1	4
Ozzie Asmundson	2	6	8	8	0	0	0	0
Ching Johnson	2	6	8	86	0	0	0	4
Ott Heller	2	5	7	29	0	0	0	0
Dan Cox†	5	0	5	2	0	0	0	0
Art Somers	1	2	3	5	0	0	0	0
Duke Dutkowski‡	0	3	3	16	...	...	...	...
Jean Pusie	0	2	2	17	0	0	0	0
Babe Siebert	0	1	1	18	...	...	...	...
Albert Leduc†	0	0	0	6	...	...	...	...
Lorne Carr	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
Doug Brennan	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
Totals	120	146	266	401	1	1	2	18

* Also with Boston, 1933-34.
† Also with Ottawa, 1933-34.
‡ Also with Chicago and Americans, 1933-34.

1934-35	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Frank Boucher	13	32	45	2	0	3	3	0
Bill Cook	21	15	36	23	1	2	3	7
Cecil Dillon	25	9	34	4	2	1	3	0
Bun Cook	13	21	34	26	2	0	2	0
Murray Murdoch	14	15	29	14	0	2	2	4
Earl Seibert	6	19	25	86	0	0	0	6
Lynn Patrick	9	13	22	17	2	2	4	0
Bert Connelly	10	11	21	23	1	0	1	0

1934-35 (con't)	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Butch Keeling	15	4	19	14	2	1	3	0
Charlie Mason	5	9	14	14	0	1	1	0
Ott Heller	3	11	14	31	0	1	1	4
Ching Johnson	2	3	5	34	0	0	0	2
Art Somers	0	5	5	4	0	0	0	2
Alex Levinsky*	0	4	4	6	—	—	—	—
Bill MacKenzie	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	0
Harold Starr†	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	2
Totals	137	171	308	334	10	13	23	27

* Also with Chicago, 1934-35.
† Also with Detroit, 1934-35.

1935-36	G	A	Pts	Pen
Cecil Dillon	18	14	32	12
Frank Boucher	11	18	29	2
Lynn Patrick	11	14	25	29
Butch Keeling	13	5	18	22
Bill Cook	7	10	17	16
Glenn Brydson*	4	12	16	7
Ott Heller	2	11	13	40
Murray Murdoch	2	9	11	9
Bun Cook	4	5	9	12
Ching Johnson	5	3	8	58
Alex Shibicky	4	2	6	6
Howie Morenz*	2	4	6	6

1935-36 (con't)	G	A	Pts	Pen
Art Coulter*	1	5	6	26
Charlie Mason	1	5	6	30
Earl Seibert*	2	3	5	6
Mac Colville	1	4	5	6
Bert Connelly	2	2	4	10
Vern Ayres	0	4	4	38
Babe Pratt	1	1	2	16
Phil Watson	0	2	2	24
Harold Starr	0	0	0	12
Totals	91	133	224	387

* Also with Chicago, 1935-36.

1936-37	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Cecil Dillon	20	11	31	13	0	3	3	0
Phil Watson	11	17	28	22	0	2	2	9
Neil Colville	10	18	28	33	3	3	6	0
Butch Keeling	22	4	26	18	3	2	5	2
Lynn Patrick	8	16	24	23	3	0	3	2
Alex Shibicky	14	8	22	30	1	4	5	0
Frank Boucher	7	13	20	5	2	3	5	0
Mac Colville	7	12	19	10	1	2	3	2
Ott Heller	5	12	17	42	0	0	0	11
Babe Pratt	8	7	15	23	3	1	4	11
Murray Murdoch	0	14	14	16	1	1	2	0
Art Coulter	1	5	6	27	0	3	3	15
Bill Cook	1	4	5	6	—	—	—	—
Joe Cooper	0	3	3	42	1	1	2	12
Eddie Wares	2	0	2	0	—	—	—	—
Clint Smith	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—
Bryan Hextall	0	1	1	0	—	—	—	—
Ching Johnson	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
Totals	117	145	262	312	18	26	44	68

1937-38	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Cecil Dillon	21	18	39	6	1	0	1	0
Clint Smith	14	23	37	0	2	0	2	0
Neil Colville	17	19	36	11	0	1	1	0
Alex Shibicky	17	18	35	26	2	0	2	2
Lynn Patrick	15	19	34	24	0	1	1	2
Phil Watson	7	25	32	52	0	2	2	0

1937-38 (con't)	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Mac Colville	14	14	28	18	0	2	2	0
Bryan Hextall	17	4	21	6	2	0	2	0
Babe Pratt	5	14	19	56	0	0	0	2
Butch Keeling	8	9	17	12	0	1	1	2
Ott Heller	2	14	16	68	0	1	1	2
Art Coulter	5	10	15	80	0	0	0	0
Bobby Kirk	4	8	12	14				
Joe Cooper	3	2	5	56	0	0	0	4
Muzz Patrick	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Frank Boucher	0	1	1	2				
Dutch Hiller	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Larry Molyneaux	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
Johnny Sherf					0	0	0	0
Totals	149	201	350	435	7	8	15	24

1938-39	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Clint Smith	21	20	41	2	1	2	3	0
Neil Colville	18	19	37	12	0	2	2	2
Phil Watson	15	22	37	42	1	1	2	7
Bryan Hextall	20	15	35	18	0	1	1	4
Alex Shibicky	24	9	33	24	3	1	4	2
Dutch Hiller	10	19	29	22	1	0	1	9
Lynn Patrick	8	21	29	25	1	1	2	0
Mac Colville	7	21	28	26	1	2	3	4
Cecil Dillon	12	15	27	6	0	0	0	0
Ott Heller	0	23	23	42	0	1	1	10
Babe Pratt	2	19	21	20	1	2	3	9
George Allen	6	6	12	10	0	0	0	4
Art Coulter	4	8	12	58	1	1	2	6
Muzz Patrick	1	10	11	64	1	0	1	17
Joe Krol	1	1	2	0				
Bill Carse	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0
Larry Molyneux	0	1	1	18	0	0	0	0
Totals	149	230	379	389	12	15	27	74

1939-40	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Bryan Hextall	24	15	39	52	4	3	7	11
Neil Colville	19	19	38	22	2	7	9	18
Phil Watson	7	28	35	42	3	6	9	16
Alex Shibicky	11	21	32	33	2	5	7	4
Dutch Hiller	13	18	31	57	2	4	6	2
Kilby Macdonald	15	13	28	19	0	2	2	4
Lynn Patrick	12	16	28	34	2	2	4	4
Clint Smith	8	16	24	2	1	3	4	2
Mac Colville	7	14	21	12	3	2	5	6
Ott Heller	5	14	19	26	0	3	3	12
Alfie Pike	8	9	17	38	3	1	4	6
Babe Pratt	4	13	17	61	3	1	4	18
Art Coulter	1	9	10	68	1	0	1	21
Muzz Patrick	2	4	6	44	3	0	3	13
Totals	136	209	345	510	29	39	68	137

1940-41	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Bryan Hextall	26	18	44	16	0	1	1	0
Lynn Patrick	20	24	44	12	1	0	1	4
Neil Colville	14	28	42	28	1	1	2	0
Phil Watson	11	25	36	49	0	2	2	9
Mac Colville	14	17	31	18	1	1	2	2
Clint Smith	14	11	25	0	0	0	0	0
Alex Shibicky	10	14	24	14	1	0	1	2
Babe Pratt	3	17	20	52	1	1	2	6
Alfie Pike	6	13	19	23	0	1	1	2
Art Coulter	5	14	19	42	0	0	0	4
Dutch Hiller	8	10	18	20	0	0	0	0
Ott Heller	2	16	18	42	0	1	1	4
Kilby Macdonald	5	6	11	12	1	0	1	0
Muzz Patrick	2	8	10	21	0	0	0	2
Stan Smith	2	1	3	0	...	...	...	...
Herb Foster	1	0	1	5	...	...	...	...
Bill Allum	0	1	1	0	...	...	...	...
Johnny Polich	0	1	1	0	...	...	...	...
Bill Juzda	0	0	0	2	...	...	...	...
Totals	143	224	367	356	6	8	14	35

1941-42	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen	Playoffs G	A	Pts	Pen
Bryan Hextall	48	24	32	56	30	1	1	2	4
Lynn Patrick	47	32	22	54	18	1	0	1	0
Phil Watson	48	15	37	52	58	1	4	5	6
Alex Shibicky	45	20	14	34	16	3	2	5	2
Clint Smith	47	10	24	34	4	0	0	0	0
Grant Warwick	44	16	17	33	36	0	1	1	2
Neil Colville	48	8	25	33	37	0	5	5	6
Mac Colville	46	14	16	30	26	3	1	4	0
Babe Pratt	47	4	24	28	65	1	3	4	24
Alfie Pike	34	8	19	27	16	1	0	1	4
Alan Kuntz	31	10	11	21	10	1	0	1	2
Art Coulter	47	1	16	17	31	0	1	1	4
Bill Juzda	45	4	8	12	29	0	1	1	4
Ott Heller	35	6	5	11	22	0	0	0	0
Hub Macey	9	3	5	8	0	...	...	...	...
Norman Tustin	18	2	4	6	0	...	...	...	
Norman Burns	11	0	4	4	2	...	...	...	...
Totals	48	177	283	460	400	12	19	31	58

1942-43	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen
L. Patrick	50	22	39	61	28
B. Hextall	50	27	32	59	28
P. Watson	46	14	28	42	44
G. Warwick	50	17	18	35	31
C. Smith	47	12	21	33	4
H. Goldup*	35	11	20	21	33
B. K'kpatrick	49	12	12	24	6
A. Pike	41	6	16	22	48
S. Cameron	35	8	11	19	0
Ott Heller	45	4	14	18	14
Vic Myles	45	6	9	15	57
P. Mancuso	21	6	8	14	13
Joe Shack	20	5	9	14	6

1942-43 (con't)	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen
Joe Bell	15	2	5	7	6
Hub Macey	9	3	3	6	0
G. Davidson	35	2	3	5	4
Lin Ben	8	3	1	4	2
B. Gooden	12	0	3	3	0
D. Garrett	23	1	1	2	18
Babe Pratt*	6	0	2	2	6
B. Warwick	1	0	1	1	4
S. Tatchell	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	50	161	256	417	352

* Also with Toronto, 1942-43.

1943-44	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen
B. Hextall	50	21	33	54	41
D. Hiller	50	18	22	40	15
Ott Heller	50	8	27	35	29
A. DeMarco*	38	14	19	33	2
J. Mahaffy	28	9	20	29	0
O. Aubuchon*	38	16	12	28	4
F. Gauthier	33	14	10	24	0
J. McDonald	43	10	9	19	6
B. Gooden	41	9	8	17	15
G. Warwick	18	8	9	17	14
K. M'donald	24	7	9	16	4
Bob Dill	28	6	10	16	66
F. Boucher	15	4	10	14	2
B. McDonald†	39	5	6	11	14
C. Scherza*	5	3	2	5	11
B. Warwick	13	3	2	5	12
D. Raleigh	15	2	2	4	2
G. Davidson	16	1	3	4	4

1943-44 (con't)	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen
R. Leger	7	1	2	2	2
A. Palazzari*	11	2	0	2	0
C. Sands	9	0	2	2	0
T. Dewar	9	0	2	2	4
H. D'Amore	4	1	0	1	2
J. Jamieson	1	0	1	1	0
Archie Fraser	3	0	1	1	0
Tony Demers	1	0	0	0	0
Hank Dyck	1	0	0	0	0
B. McDonald	1	0	0	0	0
L. Mohns	1	0	0	0	0
Jack Mann	3	0	0	0	0
M. Labovitch	5	0	0	0	0
Art Strobel	7	0	0	0	0
Totals	50	162	221	383	253

* Also with Boston, 1943-44.
† Also with Toronto, 1943-44

1944-45	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen
A. DeMarco	50	24	30	54	10
G. Warwick	52	20	22	42	25
H. Goldup	48	17	25	42	25
F. Thurier	50	16	19	35	14
Fred Hunt	44	13	9	22	6
Joe Shack	50	4	18	22	14
Ants Atanas	49	13	8	21	40
Phil Watson	45	11	8	19	24
Ott Heller	45	7	12	19	26
K. M'donald	36	9	6	15	12
Bob Dill	48	9	5	14	69

1944-45 (con't)	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen
B. McDonald	40	2	9	11	0
Jack Mann	6	3	4	7	0
Bill Moe	35	2	4	6	14
C. Scherza	22	2	3	5	18
Guy Labrie	27	2	2	4	14
N. Colville	4	0	1	1	2
Alex Ritson	1	0	0	0	0
L. Wharton	1	0	0	0	0
J. Drummond	2	0	0	0	0
H. Cooper	8	0	0	0	2
Totals	50	154	185	339	315

1945-46	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen
A. DeMarco	50	20	27	47	20
G. Warwick	45	19	18	37	19
E. Laprade	49	15	19	34	0
P. Watson	49	12	14	26	43
T. Leswick	50	15	9	24	26
Alfie Pike	33	7	9	16	18
A. Shibicky	33	10	5	15	12
L. Patrick	38	8	6	14	30
M. Colville	39	7	6	13	8
C. Gardner	16	8	2	10	2
N. Colville	49	5	4	9	25
Bill Moe	48	4	4	8	14

1945-46 (con't)	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen
R. Trudell	16	3	5	8	4
H. Goldup	19	6	1	7	11
Ott Heller	34	2	3	5	14
C. Russell	17	0	5	5	2
Bill Juzda	32	1	3	4	17
Hal Brown	13	2	1	3	2
M. Patrick	24	0	2	2	4
H. Laycoe	17	0	2	2	6
B. Hextall	3	0	1	1	0
Alan Kuntz	14	0	1	1	2
C. Rayner	40	—	—	—	6
Totals	50	144	147	291	285

1946-47	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen
T. Leswick	59	27	14	41	51
G. Warwick	54	20	20	40	24
E. Laprade	58	15	25	40	9
B. Hextall	60	20	10	30	18
C. Gardner	52	13	16	29	30
C. Russell	54	20	8	28	8
R. Trudell	59	8	16	24	38
N. Colville	60	4	16	20	16
A. DeMarco	44	9	10	19	4

1946-47 (con't)	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen
Alfie Pike	31	7	11	18	2
P. Watson	48	6	12	18	17
Bill Moe	59	4	10	14	44
H. Laycoe	58	1	12	13	25
Joe Bell	47	6	4	10	12
Joe Cooper	59	2	8	10	38
Bill Juzda	45	3	5	8	60
J. Levandoski	8	1	1	2	0
J. Lamirande	14	1	1	2	14

1946-47 (con't)	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen
Harry Bell	1	0	1	1	0
J. Denis	6	0	1	1	0
J. Lancien	1	0	0	0	0
N. Larson	1	0	0	0	0
S. White	1	0	0	0	0
Mel Read	6	0	0	0	8
M. Colville	14	0	0	0	8
Totals	60	167	201	368	426

SUMMARY

						Playoffs			
Year	Ga	G	A	Pts	Pen	G	A	Pts	Pen
1926-27	44	95	45	140	385	1	1	2	40
1927-28	44	94	47	141	462	16	7	23	152
1928-29	44	72	50	122	384	5	2	7	64
1929-30	44	136	131	267	437	7	6	13	77
1930-31	44	106	105	211	502	8	6	14	35
1931-32	48	134	143	277	511	23	19	42	90
1932-33	48	135	153	288	599	25	18	43	103
1933-34	48	120	146	266	401	1	1	2	18
1934-35	48	137	171	308	334	10	13	23	27
1935-36	48	91	133	224	387	—	—	—	—
1936-37	48	117	145	262	312	18	26	44	68
1937-38	48	149	201	350	435	7	8	15	24
1938-39	48	149	230	379	389	12	15	27	74
1939-40	48	136	209	345	510	29	39	68	137
1940-41	48	143	224	367	356	6	8	14	35
1941-42	48	177	283	460	400	12	19	31	58
1942-43	50	161	256	417	352	—	—	—	—
1943-44	50	162	221	383	253				
1944-45	50	154	185	339	315				
1945-46	50	144	147	291	285				
1946-47	60	167	201	368	426				
Totals	1008	2779	3426	6205	8435	180	188	368	1002

RANGER SCORING LEADERS

Year	Goals	Assists	Points
1926-27	Bill Cook 33	Boucher 15	Bill Cook 37
1927-28	Boucher 23	Bun Cook 14	Boucher 35
1928-29	Bill Cook 15	Boucher 16	Boucher 28
1929-30	Bill Cook 29	Boucher 36	Boucher 62
1930-31	Bill Cook 30	Boucher 27	Bill Cook 42
1931-32	Bill Cook 33	Boucher 23	Bill Cook 47
1932-33	Bill Cook 28	Boucher 28	Bill Cook 50
1933-34	Bun Cook 18	Boucher 30	Boucher 44
1934-35	Dillon 25	Boucher 32	Boucher 45
1935-36	Dillon 18	Boucher 18	Dillon 32
1936-37	Keeling 22	N. Colville 18	Dillon 31
1937-38	Dillon 21	Watson 25	Dillon 39
1938-39	Shibicky 24	Heller 23	C. Smith 41
1939-40	Hextall 24	Watson 28	Hextall 39
1940-41	Hextall 26	N. Colville 28	Hextall 44 Lynn Patrick 44
1941-42	Lynn Patrick 32	Watson 37	Hextall 56
1942-43	Hextall 27	Lynn Patrick 39	Lynn Patrick 61
1943-44	Hextall 21	Hextall 33	Hextall 54
1944-45	DeMarco 24	DeMarco 30	DeMarco 54
1945-46	DeMarco 20	DeMarco 27	DeMarco 47
1946-47	Leswick 27	Laprade 25	Leswick 41

The Rangers of 1939-40. From left to right, back row, Frank Boucher, coach; Lynn Patrick, Neil Colville, Ott Heller, Art Coulter, Babe Pratt, Murray Patrick, Alf Pike, Lester Patrick, manager. Front row, Alex Shibicky, Phil Watson, Kilby Macdonald, Bryan Hextall, Dave Kerr, Mac Colville, Clint Smith, Dutch Hiller, Harry Westerby, trainer.

N. Y. RANGER "1sts"

FIRST GAME:
Rangers vs. Maroons, at Madison Square Garden, November 16, 1926.

FIRST VICTORY, FIRST SHUTOUT:
In debut, November 16, 1926. Rangers 1, Maroons 0. Herb Winkler, Ranger goaltender.

FIRST DEFEAT, FIRST TIME SHUTOUT:
Pittsburgh 2, Rangers 0, at Pittsburgh, November 25, 1926. Roy Worters, Pittsburgh goaltender.

FIRST TIE:
Rangers 1, Detroit 1 (overtime), at Madison Square Garden, December 19, 1926.

FIRST GOAL:
By Bill Cook, Rangers vs. Maroons; opening game, at Madison Square Garden, November 16, 1926. Scored at 18:37 of second period.

FIRST GOAL AGAINST:
By Bill Carson, Toronto; Rangers' second game, at Toronto, November 20, 1926. Scored at 1:00 of second period.

FIRST HAT TRICK:
By Bill Cook, Rangers vs. Toronto, at Toronto; Rangers' second game, November 20, 1926.

FIRST HAT TRICK AGAINST:
By Billy Burch, Americans, at Madison Square Garden, December 26, 1926.

FIRST PENALTY:
To Ching Johnson, Rangers vs. Maroons, first period, opening game, at Madison Square Garden, November 16, 1926.

FIRST MAJOR PENALTY:
To Frank Boucher, five minutes for fighting, Rangers vs. Maroons, opening game, at Madison Square Garden, November 16, 1926.

FIRST N.H.L. CHAMPIONSHIP:
1926-27 (American Division); 1931-32 (N.H.L.).

FIRST STANLEY CUP:
1927-28.

FIRST N.H.L. SCORING CHAMPION:
Bill Cook, 1926-27.

Boucher, Lady Byng Winner, Once a Battler

Seven times Frank Boucher won the Lady Byng Trophy as the most gentlemanly player in the National Hockey League. Yet those fans who saw the Rangers make their debut in 1926 had no inkling the wizard playmaker was of such disposition.

Rather they were introduced to Frank Boucher as a slugger. It was in the third period of the inaugural game against the world champion Montreal Maroons on November 16, 1926, that Garden hockey fans got this picture of Boucher.

Trailing by 1 to 0, the Maroons attempted to draw even by the use of battering tactics. Bill Phillips, right winger for the visitors, slugged Boucher. Stung and hurt, Frank dropped his stick and swung hard, connecting solidly with Phillips' jaw.

West Side Association Trophy

The West Side Association of Commerce each year presents for competition the West Side Association Trophy which is awarded to the member of the New York Rangers who, in the judgment of metropolitan hockey writers, is the most valuable player on the team. The trophy is turned over to the Rangers early each season on "West Side Association Night" —when hundreds of members and their families turn out for a game. Then after the scribes have been polled near the close of the campaign, the trophy—and a U. S. Savings Bond, as well—is given to the designated Blue Shirt. Chuck Rayner has been the winner for the last two years.

The winners since the trophy first was offered:

1941-42: Lynn Patrick
1942-43: Lynn Patrick
1943-44: Tie, Ott Heller and Bryan Hextall
1944-45: Ab DeMarco
1945-46: Chuck Rayner
1946-47: Chuck Rayner

Patrick Students Become Teachers

Just as the many proteges of Knute Rockne who played football for him at Notre Dame went on to brilliant careers in coaching on the gridiron, so have great numbers of onetime Lester Patrick pupils moved on to positions as hockey mentors.

This year fifteen ex-Ranger players are engaged in directing the activities of sextets in the United States and Canada, four of them at the helm of American Hockey League clubs. One, of course, handles a major league team, Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers.

The American Leaguers are Lynn Patrick, New Haven Ramblers; Bun Cook, Cleveland Barons; Earl Seibert, Springfield Indians, and Leroy (Goldy) Goldsworthy, Buffalo Bisons.

Three former Blue Shirts are guiding United States Hockey League teams. They are Muzz Patrick, St. Paul Saints; Bill Cook, Minneapolis Millers, and Clint Smith, Tulsa Oilers.

Another trio directs the ice lane activities of Pacific Coast League clubs. Mac Colville is with the Vancouver Canucks, Bobby Kirk the New Westminster Royals and Johnny Polich the Los Angeles Monarchs.

Murray Murdoch, the Ranger Iron Man of the twenties and thirties who owns the National Hockey League record for consecutive games played, holds forth at Yale University where year after year he turns out top collegiate sextets. Harry Foster coaches the amateur Metal Mouldings hockey club in Detroit, while Art Somers is coach of the senior Winnipeg Black Hawks in Manitoba, where Bill MacKenzie, also, is in charge of an amateur team.

In addition to those who have turned to coaching, numerous ex-Rangers have turned to officiating and scouting. This year two AHL referees are former Blue Shirts, Patsy Callighen and Butch Keeling. Dan Cox referees amateur hockey in Port Arthur, Ont., while Ching Johnson stays close to the game by serving as a linesman at Eastern League games in Washington, D. C.

STORY OF THE FIRST RANGER GAME

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1926.

Rangers Capture Hockey Opener

RANGER SIX WINS DEBUT IN GARDEN

13,000 See Benefit Game Open Season Here as New Team Beats Maroons, 1-0.

GAME IS FIERCELY FOUGHT

Cook Brothers Shine, Bill Scoring Lone Tally—Penalties Set a Record.

By SEABURY LAWRENCE.

In a fast and savagely played hockey game the New York Rangers took up their stand last night and defeated the fast traveling Montreal Maroons by the airtight score of 1-0 on the ice in Madison Square Garden before a big crowd of over 13,000 spectators.

The game was for the benefit of the Grosvenor Neighborhood House, but the players displayed no charity toward each other.

There was rough checking and heavy stickwork all through the game, but the main bout was reserved for the final period, when Boucher, the Rangers' speedy centre, and Bill Phillips, right wing of the Maroons, staged a wild battle on the ice and received major penalties of five minutes, to say nothing of a $15 fine each. Boucher was badly cut on the neck by the butt of Phillips's stick during the melée and had to leave the game permanently.

It was the opening game of the season and bristled with fast plays and penalties, the latter numbering 18, breaking the American indoor record of 17 hung up last St. Patrick's Day, when the same Maroons and the Americans battled it out.

On their first appearance the Rangers made a distinctly favorable impression. Bunny and Bill Cook, playing the wings, and Boucher at centre, distinguishing themselves by particularly skillful stick work and clever skating. Bunny Cook, a slim, youthful player, displayed some of the most brilliant hockey of the evening and seems to be a player of parts. It fell to Bill, however, to score the only goal of the game, but the pass came from Bunny, which kept it all in the family.

Cheers Greet Players.

The teams got quite a big hand as they paraded out over the ice, accompanied by their respective bands. Strangely enough, the burly Maroons drew more applause during these ceremonies than the new home players. Possibly the crowd remembered that battle of last St. Patrick's Day. The Rangers came on the ice wearing uniforms nothing like so flaring as the star-spangled Americans. The color scheme was a dark blue, with red and white stripes.

After Miss Lois Moran, moving picture star, had presented a brand-new hockey stick to Captain Bill Cook of the Rangers and then faced the puck, hostilities started. Captain Cook grabbed the puck after the face-off for a short run, but was easily blocked by Siebert. Johnson frisked through and tried a long shot, which was easily blocked by Benedict.

Johnson and Nelson Stewart were then both sent off for roughing. A brilliant individual charge by Munro failed by inches. Abel made a nice run, but Bun Cook missed the pass. Boyd was put at right wing for Bill Cook and Abel was sent off for roughing. After a heavy combination drive by Boucher and Bill Cook, the latter missed by inches. The great Benedict successfully withstood a fierce fusillade of the close-up variety.

In a mix-up between Stewart and Ching Johnson the New York player was hooked over the eye by Stewart's stick and was replaced by Murdock. Toward the end of the period the crowd was aroused by a great three-man attack by the Rangers, but they could not get by Benedict and the session ended scoreless.

Fast Attack Fails.

Following the first period a colorful ice ballet, personally conducted by Miss Katy Schmidt diverted the big crowd.

As the players came out Johnson appeared on the ice with a plaster over his left eye. The New York defense man had been badly cut by Stewart's stick and it was necessary to take five stitches in the injury.

Broadbent signalized the opening of the second period by being sent off for cross-checking. Boucher and the Cooks staged a beautiful three-man attack, but Benedict foiled Bun Cook's shot. Bun Cook gave a gorgeous exhibition of stick handling when he took the disk down all alone, but again Benedict flicked it off. Munro's sparkling effort, the whole length of the ice, was barely blocked by Winkler.

A savage attack by Phillips and Stewart missed by inches from in front of the net, and then Lou Marsh, the referee, who operates this season with a dinner bell instead of a whistle, drew a laugh by crashing to the ice together with Rocco. Siebert's vicious drive was well stopped by Winkler. Ching Johnson was playing hard despite his injury and drove down the ice twice on fine plays, but could not crash through.

Bill and Bunny Cook then staged a great brother act, and after a brilliant sally down the ice Bill scored the first goal of the game in 18:37. Bunny passed from the left of the net out to Bill, who had practically an open net as Benedict had fallen when he blocked the preceding shot. The crowd roared as Cook put in the shot, but Benedict was hurt by striking the goal post and had to leave the ice for repairs. The great goalie came back and the period ended without further scoring.

Tally Is Not Allowed.

Beginning the final period, Stewart's long shot was whisked off by Winkler. In a savage drive by Johnson and Boucher, Johnson made a football lunge at Benedict, knocking the goal tender down in the net, but was not penalized. After a wonderful piece of stick work that electrified the crowd, Boucher drew Benedict away and shot the disk in, but the play was not allowed, the referee deciding it was offside.

The line-up:

N. Y. RANGERS.		MONT. MAROONS.
Winkler	Goal	Benedict
Abel	Defense	Noble
Johnson	Defense	Munro
Boucher	Centre	Stewart
Bill Cook	Wing	Broadbent
Bun Cook	Wing	Siebert
Boyd	Sub.	Carson
Murdock	Sub.	Enis
Thomson	Sub.	Dinsmore
Mackay	Sub.	Phillips
Rocco	Sub.	Holloway
	Sub.	Rothschild

First Period.

No scoring.

Second Period.

1—Rangers, Bill Cook, 18:37.

Third Period.

No scoring.

PENALTIES—First period: Johnson, Abel, Noble, Stewart, Johnson, Dinsmore, Munro, 2 minutes each. Second period: Broadbent, Noble, Abel, Holloway. Third period: Boucher, Phillips, 5 minutes; Stewart, Holway, Johnson, Bun Cook, Stewart, 2 minutes.

Referee—Lou Marsh.

1